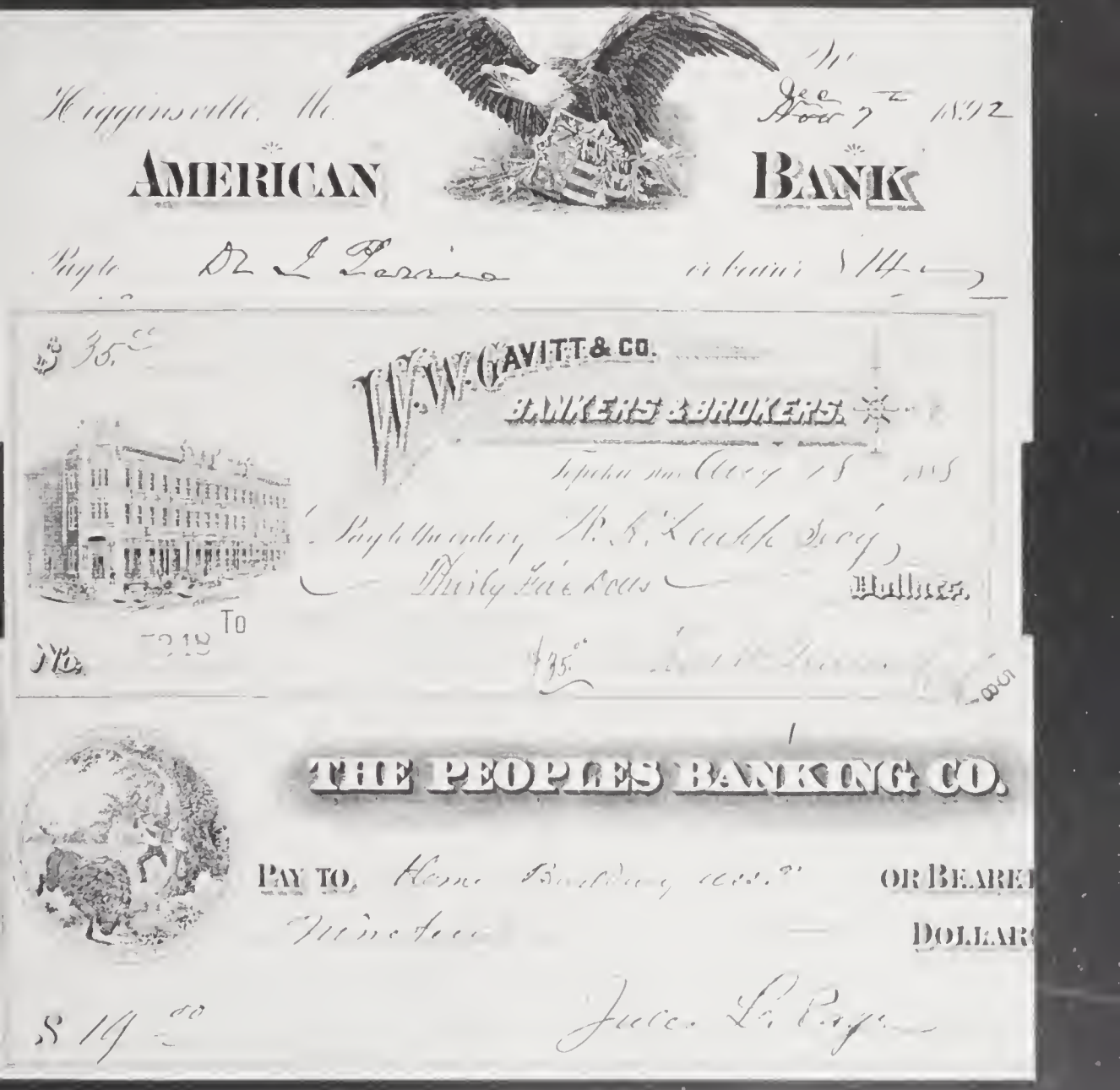
Volume 12 Number 2 Issue 44

THE CHECKLIST

"The Voice of the Fiscal Document Field"



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ADVERTISING RATES

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Back Cover	$50	$90	$135	$180
Inside Covers	$40	$72	$108	$144
Full Page	$30	$54	$ 81	$100
2/3 Page	$23	$41	$ 62	$ 83
Half Page	$15	$27	$ 40	$ 54
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Volume 12 Number 2 Issue 44

THE CHECKLIST

"The Voice of the Fiscal Document Field"

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Official Quarterly Publication of
Check Collectors Round Table, Inc.

Arnold Weiss — Editor

Trey Foerster — Contributing Editor

Organizational Correspondence

Membership inquiries, applications should be directed to: Larry Adams, 969 Park Circle, Boone, IA 50036. General CCRT correspondence should be sent to: James Stone, P.O. Box 89, Milford, NH 03055. Membership renewal checks should be sent to: Jon Cook, P.O. Box 363, Holliston, MA 07146. Membership dues are $8 per year. CCRT is a non-profit organization chartered under the state laws of New Mexico. Membership is open to all responsible persons upon receipt of proper dues and application.

Deadlines

Both advertising and editorial copy must be submitted to the editor at the address above no later than the first of the month preceeding the month of issue (i.e., Dec. 1 for the January issue).

Advertising copy shall be restricted to paper fiscal documents and allied numismatic material, publications, accessories and related items. CCRT accepts advertising in good faith, reserving the right to edit copy.

CCRT is dedicated to the collection, preservation and research of banking and banking instruments. Its sole purpose is to bring together those interested in this fascinating collecting area and disseminate information to them. CCRT is a member club of ANA and holds its annual meeting in conjunction with the ANA convention. All officers and board members are elected and none receive remuneration for their services.

Checks, Bonds, Stocks

We buy and sell quality checks, bonds and stocks. Write for further information. We buy and sell large and small lots. Beginning check collector? Drop us a line and ask for our starter's packet for $5 postpaid.

Southeastern Currency
P.O. Box 19334
Greensboro, NC 27410
(919) 852-4971

Held at 10 a.m. July 29 in New Orleans, La., the annual meeting of the Check Collectors Round Table began. It was held in conjunction with the American Numismatic Association convention.

A total of 10 enthusiasts gathered in an informal round table discussion on the future direction of the organization during the rest of 1981 and 1982. Among the ideas offered were: A check exchange program, where checks of similar caliber would be swapped by members; a continuation of the listing of early checks started by Roy Pennell in the early issues of this publication; and, a rarity scale on territorial checks.

An interesting question was raised during the discussion: "When did the 90 cents to a dollar formula for the U.S. dollar stop?" This was prompted by a check which was written out in a similar formula to this: ten and 45/00 dollars. If you know the answer to this question, let the rest of us in on it!

In business matters, the meeting was chaired by Earl Moore, first vice president. The election of Arnold Weiss and Charles Kemp to the board of directors was announced after an unanimous vote at the meeting. It was further noted that the CCRT constitution and bylaws had been "lost" somewhere (Larry Adams has recently recovered these items and they appear elsewhere in this issue). An election of officers by the board of directors will be conducted in the near future.

Ken Hollenbeck, assistant to the executive vice president of the ANA, related the holdings of the ANA museum in stocks, bonds and checks. There is a sizeable collection of checks, donated by Neil Sowards of Ft. Wayne, Ind. However, these checks have not yet been cataloged for display and cover a time frame of 1796 to present.

At the end of the meeting, Sowards took out an interesting check from his short pocket for an informal "show-and-tell" session. It was what he claimed as the "epitome of a good collectible check". After this, individuals in attendance introduced themselves and spoke for a while about their collecting interests.--END

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

OF

CHECK COLLECTORS ROUND TABLE, INC.

Pursuant to Chapter 51, Article iv, N.M.S.A. 1953

We, the undersigned, incorporators, for the purpose of forming a non-profit corporation pursuant to the Laws of the State of New Mexico hereby certify:

FIRST: The name of the corporation (hereinafter referred to as the Corporation) shall be:

CHECK COLLECTORS ROUND TABLE, INC.

SECOND: The purposes for which the Corporation is to be founded are:

To encourage and promote interest in the science of Numismatics by the acquisition and study of checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, notes, warrants, stock and bond certificates, vignettes, and related banking and fiscal documents; and especially to encourage, assista and educate amateur collectors, and to do all things necessary or proper in connection with or incidental to such purposes, within such limitations as are prescribed by law, and by Section 501(c)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code.

THIRD: The Corporation does not afford pecuniary gain, incidentally or otherwise, to its members.

No part of the net earnings of the Corporation shall inure to the benefit of any member or private individual, and the Corporation shall not devote more than an insubstantial part of its

activities to carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, nor shall the Corporation participate or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statement) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

The Corporation is a club organized solely for pleasure, recreation and other non-profitable purposes, within the meaning of Section 501(c)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Upon the dissolution or other termination of the Corporation no part of the property of the Corporation, nor any proceeds thereof shall be distributed to, or inure to the benefit of, any of the members of the Corporation, but all such property and proceeds shall, subject to the discharge of valid obligations of the Corporation and to the applicable provisions of law, be distributed to the American Numismatic Association or its successor, which must qualify as an exempt organization under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code. In the event that the American Numismatic Association or its successor shall not be in existence or shall be unwilling or unable to accept any or all the assets of the Corporation, then the remaining assets shall be distributed to such exempt organization or organizations under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code as the Board of Directors shall determine.

FOURTH: The period of duration of corporate existence is one hundred years.

FIFTH: The location of registered office of the Corporation is Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, New Mexico.

SIXTH: There shall be three incorporators; their names an addresses are:

ROBERT DUPHORNE	1519 Columbia Drive, N.E. Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106
ROBERT C. BUCHER	8531 Prestina Place, N. E. Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110
ARTHUR CURTHS	P.O. Box 1091 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

SEVENTH: The number of directors of the Corporation until the first annual meeting or until their successors are chosen shal be ten (10) and thereafter shall be not less than nine (9) nor mor than twenty-five (25).

EIGHTH: The names and addresses of the Directors until the first annual meeting or until their successors are elected are:

Robert Duphorne P.O. Box 1305 Albuquerque, N.M. 87103	Robert G. Flaig P.O. Box 27112 Cincinnati, Ohio 45227
Arthur Curths P.O. Box 1091 Albuquerque, N.M. 87103	Jeane Flaig P.O. Box 27112 Cincinnati, Ohio 45227
Robert C. Bucher 8531 Prestina Place, N. E. Albuquerque, N.M. 87110	Marie A. Johnson (Mrs.) Route #2 Clinton, Mich. 49236
Larry Adams 969 Park Circle Boone, Iowa 50036	Malcolm C. Thompson 5207 Tholozan Ave. St. Louis, Mo. 63109
Raymon F. Hatfield RR #4, U.S. 42 South Lebanon, O. 45036	J. E. Weaver (Jack) P.O. Box 30 Woodland, Calif. 95695

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our names

this ____ day of _____, 1973.

Robert Duphorne

Arthur Curths

Robert C. Bucher

STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
COUNTY OF BERNALILLO) SS.

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 5th day of July, 1973, by ROBERT DUPHORNE.

My Commission Expires January 24, 1974

Notary Public

My commission expires:

(SEAL)

STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
COUNTY OF BERNALILLO) SS.

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 5th day of July, 1973, by ARTHUR CURTHS.

My Commission Expires January 24, 1974

Notary Public

My commission expires:

(SEAL)

STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
COUNTY OF BERNALILLO) SS.

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 19th day of July, 1973, by ROBERT C. BUCHER.

Notary Public

My commission expires:

My Commission Expires January 24, 1974

(SEAL)

BY-LAWS

OF

CHECK COLLECTORS ROUND TABLE, INC.

ARTICLE I. This Corporation shall be known as CHECK COLLECTORS ROUND TABLE, INC.

ARTICLE II. The object of this organization shall be to encourage and promote interest in the science of Numismatics by the acquisition and study of checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, notes, warrants, stock and bond certificates, vignettes, and related banking and fiscal documents; and to cultivate friendly relations among collectors and especially to encourage, assist and educate amateur collectors, and to do all things necessary or proper in connection with or incidental to such purposes.

ARTICLE III. A. Membership is open to any person interested in Numismatics as defined in Article II. An application for membership shall be made in writing, on the form provided by the Membership Secretary, accompanied by the specified amount of dues.

B. Any person who has rendered outstanding services to the science of Numismatics may be elected to Honorary Membership by a unanimous vote at any annual convention meeting.

C. Membership may be terminated or suspended by reason of: resignation, cause, and/or non-payment of annual dues. The power of suspension shall be vested in the Board of Directors and the procedures relative to suspension shall be established by the Board.

D. Each member shall be entitled to one vote at the annual meeting of the corporation, or by mail ballot.

E. The membership of this organization shall be comprised of two groups:

1. Regular
2. Associate with voting rights but no receipt

of corporation's official publication.

ARTICLE IV. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors shall be elected by majority vote of the regular membership in attendance at the annual meeting or represented by proxy. At the first annual meeting three of the members of the Board shall be elected for a term of one year; three members for a term of two years; and three members for a term of three years. Their successors will be elected for terms of three years. The Board of Directors shall have at all times full powers to act for the Corporation upon all matters of importance and interest, and shall be vested with the general management of the affairs of the Corporation. A simple majority of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum. A vote will be conducted by mail ballot if the Board is unable to convene. In the event of the resignation of a director or his inability to serve, the President shall appoint a successor to fill the unexpired term.

ARTICLE V. OFFICERS - Election and Duties Thereof

A. The elective offices of this Corporation shall be: President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Membership Secretary, and Treasurer. Officers shall be elected by the Board from within its own membership. If necessary the offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be combined.

B. The members of the Board of Directors shall be elected by a majority vote at the annual meeting. The majority vote will be based on the members present at the first annual meeting. Thereafter proxies shall be mailed to each regular member thirty days in advance of the annual meeting. Election shall then require a majority vote of members present or represented by proxy.

C. The President shall preside at all meetings. The First Vice-President shall act in his absence. It shall also be the duty of the President to appoint: (1) Editor of the Corporation's official publication; (2) Associate (or Assistant) Editor; (3) Auction Manager; (4) Publicity Chairman; (5) Committee Chairmen and personnel to such other posts as required; (6) Nominating Committee.

D. The Secretary shall keep a written record of all proceedings and report the minutes of all meetings, prepare meeting notices, and handle correspondence.

E. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse all monies, maintain records thereof and report monthly to the President. Disbursements of monies will be with the concurrence of the President.

F. No officer, committee or member shall incur any expense in the name of the Corporation unless the same has been authorized by the President; except that the Membership Secretary, Treasurer or Editor may incur any necessary nominal expense for postage, printing expense or any necessary supplies for these offices.

G. The Membership Secretary shall receive applications for membership and dues; forward dues to Treasurer; send membership cards and welcome letters; inform Editor of current mailing list of membership; respond to membership inquiries and send CCRT applications and information to known and reported prospects; send notices for renewal of dues, and other membership-related matters.

H. Foreign representatives shall perform all duties as listed under Membership Secretary (Article V G.).

ARTICLE VI. DUES

A. The revenue of this Club shall be derived from the annual dues of its members and other sources.

B. Dues per calendar year, payable and due in January, for regular members shall be $6.00. Dues for associate members shall be $2.00, payable on the same basis. Any new member joining on or after June 1 shall be assessed only for the last half year. Persons joining on or after December 1 shall be assessed for the following calendar year. Dues for members living in other countries shall be the same but payable in U.S. Funds including additional fee for postage and subject to international currency fluctuations.

C. No member shall be suspended for non-payment of annual dues without having first been notified of his delinquency. Notice of delinquency in writing shall be mailed no later than March 1 of each calendar year, and his name will be dropped from the mailing list. Members so suspended may be reinstated by payment of dues for the current calendar year.

ARTICLE VII. GENERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The by-laws may be amended by proposing any changes in

the proxies mailed to the members notifying them of the annual meeting. Adoption of the changes shall be by a majority vote of members present or represented by proxy at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VIII. MEETINGS

A. The Annual Meeting of the Corporation shall be held in connection with the Annual Meeting of the American Numismatic Association.

B. Special Meetings of the Board may be called upon due notice by the President or by any three members of the Board.

C. Notice of the Annual Meeting shall be mailed to each member at least one month before the meeting.

D. A Board of Directors meeting shall be convened immediately prior to the Annual Meeting in order to count mail ballots and conduct other necessary business.

E. A meeting of the new Board of Directors shall be held immediately following the Annual Meeting for the purpose of electing new officers and acting upon such business as may arise.

ARTICLE IX. AFFILIATION

The Corporation shall maintain continuous affiliation with the American Numismatic Association.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the By-Laws of the Check Collectors Round Table, Inc., adopted at the Annual Meeting of the members of that Corporation held on the ____ day of August, 1973, at Boston, Massachusetts.

_____
Secretary
Check Collectors Round Table, Inc.

STATE OF _____)
COUNTY OF _____) SS.

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this ____ day of _____, 1973, by _____, Secretary of Check Collectors Round Table, Inc., on behalf of said Corporation.

_____
Notary Public

by William Healy

I'm Looking For Answers

While doing some research on banking in the United States before and after 1776, a number of questions have arisen that I can't find answers for, and several topics have come to mind that would make excellent research projects.

I have an extensive library, about 7,000 volumes, and quite a few books covering American history. It seems that even in the most comprehensive histories little mention is made to banking other than the period of the establishment of the Bank of the United States and its dissolution by Jackson. Robert Morris is mentioned on occasion and rarely, the establishing of national banks. Sometimes a bank, or banks in general, are mentioned during a financial crisis or panic such as the Panics of 1837, 1857 and 1873.

However, many times banking seems to have been either ignored, neglected or passed over in favor of such "interesting" subjects as Indian massacres, Pocohontas, Salem witches, Civil War battles, etc.

Many important phases of Colonial and early United States history still need to be researched.

Following are a list of questions and/or subjects which need some further research and clarification. I hope that other CCRT members will take enough interest in these subjects to research further the history of banking in the United States, especially in the particular geographic area.

1) According to several sources, the first coins minted in Colonial America were made in Massachusetts in 1652, the New England shilling, and from that time until 1792 various coins and tokens were minted and circulated by the Colonies, States and individuals.

How was the initial distribution of these coins effected? By

word-of-mouth, advertisement, proclamation, merchants?

2) Scott, in Counterfeiting in Colonial America, mentions on Pages 75 and 87 the Loan Office or General Loan Office in Philadelphia, about 1729, which appears to have had some control over the issue and recall of Pennsylvania currency. This book covers the problems of counterfeiting quite well, the arrest, trial, lives and methods of the counterfeiters, the various authorities for issuing currency, but no mention as to the method of distribution. How was it done?

3) Regarding the minting of coins in paragraph 1, many of these early coins were produced by gold and silver smiths. Did these individuals carry on a "banking" business such as the gold and silver smiths did preceeding the establishment of the Bank of England?

4) The Bank of England was established in 1694. Did they or any other European bank (Dutch or French) ever have any branch offices or agents in the Colonies? If so, what were their functions?

5) In U.S. Colonial and Continental Currency, Wellsbuch & Hoober, Page 5, mention is made of a type of currency called a "Loan Bank Bill" and that they were issued by a "group of private citizens who formed associations called Loan Banks" and that they were secured by real estate, etc. No date is given but I would assume that it was in the late 1600s or early 1700s. This sounds like an early form of savings and loan association. Did they carry on any type of banking business?

6) In History of the 19th Century, Emerson, mention is made of the closing of "counting houses" in New York in the summer of 1808 during the trade embargo against England. The dictionary says that "counting houses" were an office in the merchantile or other firm used for bookkeeping, correspondence, etc. Were these "counting houses" strictly the function of the merchants or did they perform "banking" duties, such as foreign exchange?

7) The earliest date I can find for the establishment of a bank in America is June 17, 1780, the Pennsylvania Bank, Philadelphia (see also paragraph 9). Bryant in Popular History of the United States says that three state banks were in existence in 1791, one each in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. These appear to be the Massachussets Bank, Boston, Bank of New York, and Bank of North America in Philadelphia. The following list shows banks in existence prior to 1800. Can other names be added to the list?

Penn.	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania Bank	1780-1784
Penn.	Philadelphia	Bank of North America	1781-1900s
N.Y.	New York	Bank of New York	1784-1865*
Mass.	Boston	Massachusetts Bank	1784-1865*
Md.	Baltimore	Bank of Maryland	1790-
R.I.	Providence	Providence Bank	1791-1865*
N.Y.	Albany	Bank of Albany	1792-
S.C.	Charleston	Bank of South Carolina	1792-
Mass.	Boston	Union Bank of Boston	1792-1865*
N.H.	Concord (?)	New Hampshire Bank	1792-
Va.	Alexandria	Bank of Alexandria	1792-
Conn.	Hartford	Hartford Bank	1792-1865*
Conn.	New London	Union Bank	1792-
Conn.	New Haven	New Haven Bank	1792-1865*
N.Y.	Hudson	Bank of Columbia	1793-
D.C.	Washington	Bank of Columbia	1793-
Penn.	Philadelphia	Bank of Pennsylvania	1793-
Mass.	Boston	Bank of Nantucket	1795-
Del.	Wilmington	Bank of Delaware	1795-1865*
Md.	Baltimore	Bank of Baltimore	1795-
Conn.	Middletown	Middletown Bank	1795-
R.I.	Providence	Bank of Rhode Island	1795-1865*
Conn.	Norwich	Norwich Bank	1796-
N.Y.	New York	Manhattan Bank	1799-1900s
Maine	Portland	Portland Bank	1799-
Mass.	Salem	Essex Bank	1799-
Mass.	Gloucester	Gloucester Bank	1796-1865*

Banks marked with the asterisk (*) became national banks. Those banks without closing dates, I have little data on. I know that some existed only a few years while others lasted until 1898 and possibly later.

The first Bank of the United States, Philadelphia, was established on Feb. 25, 1791, opened in December 1791 and closed in 1811. There were branches of this bank in Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and the District of Columbia. However, I have no information as to when the branches were opened or when they closed.

8) In Wellsbuch and Hoober's book (on Page 54), mention is made of Continental currency, of the 1775 to 1779 issues, printed on blue paper, without signatures, or serial number, supplied to banks for comparison purposes against suspected counterfeit bills. Which banks are they referring to? According to the data above, there were no banks in existence prior to 1780 and by this time the Continental currency was worthless. When were these "blue" notes issued, before or after 1780?

9) While doing some research on local banks, I found this "filler"

in the Sanger (Calif.) Herald of April 22, 1921 under the headline of "America's First Bank". It stated: "Probably the first bank on this continent was established in 1650 for the convenience of of the planters of South Carolina. Five or six years later, a bank of issue was established in Boston by John Blackwell and his associates."

What functions did the South Carolina bank perform? What did the Boston bank issue? Bills of credit?

I am sure that answers to all of the questions I have raised here can be found somewhere. But as I have just about exhausted my own research sources and since I am concentrating primarily on banking on the West Coast, I do not have the time or the resources to devout much time to pre-1800 banking on the East Coast.--EMH.

Unique vignette: guard, open safe, guard day with key.
FIDELITY SAVINGS & SAFE DEPOSITORY, Chicago, Illinois.
RF-G 1 or RF-D 1 —$ 1.50 each
RF-F 1 —$7.50 each. 1976.

Arnold Heim
[illegible] So. Granville Ave.
Los Angeles, California
90049

STOCK UP

100 Mixed Stocks and Bonds

$25.00

Some old
Some New
Some Mining
Some ChooChoo

Will buy
"One or a Ton"

Jack Curry
Box 7395
Jersey City
N.J. 07307
(201) 653-2538

SCRIPOPHILY PROFITS IN 1962

by

Dr. Dale L. Flesher, CPA
130 Lakeway Drive
Oxford, Mississippi 38655

Since scripophily is a rather new hobby, many collectors may be surprised to learn that some antique railroad bonds were making the news two decades ago. A 1962 Chicago newspaper contained an anonymous about an anonymous coin dealer who bought for $1 each , 285 bonds that had been issued in 1868 by the long defuncted Rockfor, Rock Island, and St. Louis RR. The dealer had purchased the bonds because of their beautiful engravings. His idea was to hopefully resell the certificates to collectors of paper money and the engraving arts. However, he discovered that assets were still on deposit with the U.S. Treasury to partially pay off the bonds. Subsequently the $285,000 in bonds proved to be worth nearly $6,000 in cash.

The gist of the story centered around how profitable this find had been to the dealer. The bonds had been purchased for $1 each and redeemed for a little over $20 each. This was certainly a nice profit, but the redemption price was nothing compared to what the same bonds would be worth today. In fact, if that dealer is still alive today, he is probably lamenting his decision to cash in the bonds.

With the surge in the scripophily market in recent years, those 1868 railroad bonds would probably bring between $100 and $200 each if they were put on the market today. Indeed, many other early holders of worthless stocks and bonds may be sorry for disposing of certificates before the recent collecting trend began.

HEMINGWAY, President

CAPITAL
$ 1,000,000.

F K WARD Cashier
CHAS A SHELDON Ass't Cashier

Second National Bank New Haven

New Haven Conn April 21 1873

Thos Gross Esq City Cashier

Dear Sir

I have waived your paper

of the ▬ with enclosures as stated

Respectfully Yours

Chas A Hulbert Cashier

Please favor us with return

Yours &c,

WHAT IS THIS KIND OF RECORD KEEPING?

Any member with information regarding the use of this kind of fiscal paper is invited to contact the author.

THE SHARE DRAFT

The share draft is a paper instrument which looks much like a bank check. Members use the share draft in many daily transactions such as grocery shopping and bill paying. The member makes a draft payable to a third party, much as he/she does with a bank check and the instrument is normally deposited in the bank of the party receiving payment. From there the share draft travels through the Federal Reserve Clearing System.

Share drafts should be equated with checks **only** for purposes of establishing identity of appearance. **A SHARE DRAFT IS NOT A CHECK.** It is a "payable-through" draft, which means that it is drawn upon the credit union, payable through a specified clearing bank. Iowa credit unions presently clear share drafts through two Iowa banks (Waterloo and Cedar Rapids) and two out of state banks (New York and Minnesota).

The share draft is precisely equivalent to "payable-through" drafts currently issued by insurance companies, airline companies and many other types of businesses.

The share draft further differs from a check in that 51 of the 52 Iowa credit unions currently issuing share drafts pay dividends (interest) on the low monthly balance remaining in the account.

Another factor is that credit unions levy no service charges nor do they require any minimum balances for share draft accounts. The only charges for which a member is liable are (a) some credit unions require the member to buy the actual drafts, or (b) most credit unions charge a fee for exception items such as returned or "stop payment" drafts because they (the credit unions) are charged for these items by the clearing bank.

A share draft is further unlike a check in that after clearing, the draft is not returned to the member. It is microfilmed and also retained in physical form for a period of time at the clearing bank. The member receives a monthly statement listing all drafts written during the month and uses this statement to reconcile the account. In the event that a draft is needed for proof of payment, the member may retrieve it in physical or microfilm form from the clearing bank. Daily record keeping is made easy by the fact that each time a draft is written, a carbonless duplicate is created and remains in the member's share draft book.

The truncation (or non-return) of the drafts represents a substantial saving because handling of the physical paper is cut in half. This saving is passed on to the member in the form of no service charges or minimum balance requirements as well as through the paying of interest upon unused bill-paying money.

Finally, credit union share drafts differ from bank checks in that the percentage of returned (unpaid) items is much lower than that for checks (less than ½ of 1%).

SHARE DRAFT ISSUE

HISTORY

Pursuant to two favorable Attorney General's opinions and in keeping with verbal and subsequent written communication from the State Superintendent of Banking Thomas Huston, Des Moines Telco Credit Union issued the first share drafts to Iowa credit union members on January 13, 1976.

On June 30, 1976 the Iowa Bankers' Association filed a petition with the Superintendent for a declaratory ruling which challenged Mr. Huston's "action allowing credit unions to issue share drafts." Subsequently Mr. Huston issued a ruling saying that share drafts are not authorized except for the transfer of funds between members of a credit union.

The Iowa Credit Union League and John Deere Employees Credit Union of Waterloo, Iowa filed suit against the Superintendent on September 9, 1976. On May 24, 1977, Polk County District Court Judge Gibson Holliday ruled that share drafting by Iowa credit unions was a legal and proper extension of their ability to accept deposits and grant withdrawals to their members.

The Superintendent and the Iowa Bankers' Association appealed to the Iowa Supreme Court which reversed Judge Holliday's ruling and said that Iowa credit unions should seek specific statutory authority to offer share draft accounts.

On July 15, 1978, the Iowa Legislature temporarily authorized share drafts by saying that they could be drawn by Iowa credit union members until February 2, 1979, and could be processed through the clearing system until April 15, 1979. This legislation further created an interim legislative share draft committee to study the need for permanent share draft legislation in the 68th General Assembly. This committee held its first meeting on September 7, 1978.

CURRENT STATISTICS

Currently in the state of Iowa:

- More than 20,000 credit union members write share drafts;
- 52 state chartered credit unions all over Iowa issue share drafts to their members;
- Iowa credit union members utilize share drafts to put more than $16,000,000 into the Iowa economy each month.

QUESTIONS SOMETIMES ASKED ABOUT SHARE DRAFTS

1. **Q. How does the currently required share draft reserve of credit unions compare with the reserve which state-chartered Iowa banks are required to hold against their demand or checking deposits?**

   A. In most cases, the share draft reserve is more stringent. Some representatives of the banking industry have expressed concern over the inadequacy of the share draft reserving formula, which is the same formula required by the National Credit Union Administration for share draft reserves in federally chartered credit unions. Apparently their confusion stems from the fact the share draft formula is figured on clearing amounts whereas the formula for checking reserves is calculated upon balances after clearing. Perhaps the confusion can be cleared up by the following information based upon actual clearing figures of 11 Iowa share draft credit unions in the month of July, 1978. The first column shows the amount actually reserved by the credit union under the share draft requirement. The second column represents the figure which the credit union would have had to reserve under the formula imposed by law upon state chartered Iowa banks.

LIQUIDITY RESERVE COMPARISON

JULY FIGURES	CU REQUIREMENT	BANK REQUIREMENT	NET DIFFERENCE	% DIFFERENCE
Alcoa Employees	22,369.88	21,526.45	843	3.92
Collins Employees	147,775.30	149,518.69	(1,743)	(1.16)
Des Moines Telco	27,702.38	21,585.58	6,117	28.30
Deere Employees (Ankeny)	29,226.19	26,608.16	2,618	9.99
Dupaco Employees	44,179.40	50,602.79	(6,423)	(12.69)
First Iowa	19,914.82	14,939.73	4,975	33.30
John Deere Emp (Waterloo)	184,015.62	167,987.13	16,028	9.54
ISU	25,643.87	17,167.41	8,476	49.38
Morrell-Estherville Emp	25,040.77	17,330.94	7,710	44.49
Oscar Mayer Employees	30,367.86	19,693.01	10,675	54.21
University of Iowa	37,665.77	27,033.97	10,632	39.33
			$59,908	

As you can see, in nine of the 11 cases the share draft formula resulted in superior reserves, and in the remaining two cases the difference between the two figures was hardly significant.

2. **Q. Are the mechanics of the share draft liquidity reserve essentially the same as for the demand deposit liquidity reserve of Iowa banks?**

   A. Not really. The law and Banking Department Regulations currently state only that the share draft reserve will be created and deposited in the Iowa League Corporate Central Credit Union in Des Moines. Unlike the demand deposit liquidity reserve which banks actually utilize to clear checks each day, the share draft reserve is an essentially idle block of money which is adjusted monthly according to the formula adopted by the Iowa Legislature. Credit unions make daily share draft settlement to their clearing banks by maintaining settlement balances either at the clearing bank or the Iowa League Corporate Central Credit Union. Thus the current "share draft reserve" (stringent though it may be) represents only a portion of the funds which credit unions actually hold for settlement of share drafts.

   Share draft legislation should probably include language empowering the Administrator of the credit union regulatory agency to provide by rule for a share draft reserving mechanism more like that in use by Iowa banks, thus eliminating the current "double reserving" practiced by credit unions.

3. **Q. What about other types of reserve accounts? Are all credit union reserves parallel to like reserves held by Iowa banks?**

   A. No. Credit unions are cooperatives and thus are far different in structure from the commercial bank which is a business venture open to public participation. Credit unions are confined to specific fields of membership.

   Banks maintain liquidity reserves against deposits as well as against demand deposits. The deposits of bank customers represent debt capital for the bank which accepts them and are reserved against as the rate of 3%. Credit union shares (as member savings are designated by law) represent member capital or ownership in the institution. Thus the credit union's shares are the equivalent of bank stock, against which the banks do not hold a reserve. If banks were organized like credit unions their depositors would elect the directors and share in the bank's profits.

The 53-year record of safety for the membership shares of Iowa credit union members is unchallenged as we have no evidence of any credit union member having lost money. Furthermore, Iowa credit unions have voluntarily led the push for legislation which requires mandatory credit union share insurance.

Attacks upon the safety of our traditional member capital seem to be more by way of harassment and clouding of the share draft issue than by way of substance.

4. **Q. On the matter of share insurance, are the deposits of all Iowa credit unions offering share drafts insured and if so, do share draft balances in these credit unions fall within the category of insured funds?**

A. Currently 43 of the 52 Iowa credit unions offering share drafts are insured to $40,000 per account by the National Credit Union Administration, an agency of the federal government. Within these credit unions, share draft balances do qualify as insured deposits. Furthermore, when the credit union separate agency legislation goes into effect in January of 1979, all Iowa credit unions will be required to acquire share insurance prior to January 1, 1981.

5. **Q. Why do many credit unions use out-of-state clearing banks for their share draft programs? Is it to purposely create a float, and if not, why not use Iowa Banks for this process?**

A. Certain out-of-state banks have been willing to pioneer the system necessary to clear share drafts for credit unions on a national scale. The great volume of drafts processed by these institutions produces economies which are passed on to credit union members in the form of dividends and the absence of service charges and minimum balance requirements. This system allows credit unions to adhere to their traditional consumer-oriented philosophy of providing more services at less cost to the individual.

If credit unions were required to clear share drafts through Iowa banks, they would essentially be thrown to the mercy of the same institutions which are now fighting to eliminate the share draft. Iowa banks could price credit unions out of the share draft business. Even if various banks began competing for share draft business, they could not establish the necessary volume of clearings within Iowa to be competitive with banks processing for a number of different states. The loser in this unfair contest would be the Iowa credit union member who would be forced, again, to pay more for less.

6. **Q. Is it true that the clearing time required for share drafts is harmful to merchants or others accepting the drafts for payment?**

A. No. The merchant takes the same business risk in accepting the share draft that he does in accepting a bank check, namely that when the instrument is presented for payment, there may not be sufficient funds available to cover it. When funds are available, the merchant never again hears about this instrument. When funds are not available, the merchant receives the instrument back.

Clearing time for share drafts is a function of the same system used to clear bank checks drawn on other than a local bank. The Uniform Commercial Code prescribes

maximum time frames for each step in the clearing process and for each step in the return process and specifically prescribes the same time frame for checks and drafts. Delay in return of unpaid checks or drafts is attributable to the bank-owned clearing system rather than to the nature of the instrument itself. A share draft and a bank check, routed to the same area and entering the clearing system at the same time should clear or be returned within the same time frame.

Many credit unions are currently protecting merchants against returned drafts by enrolling in systems such as "veri-check" and "check-it."

Finally, Iowa credit union share drafts have been returned unpaid at the rate of well less than ½ of one percent—an experience far better than that of checking accounts at commercial banks.

7. Q. **Credit unions have maintained a steady growth rate for many years without offering share drafts. Credit unions have lately come to feel that the share draft is necessary if they are to maintain a viable position as a financial alternative. Why?**

A. Primarily because of the advent of the age of electronic transfer of funds. Credit union fields of membership are heavily based in industrial, governmental and business employment. Traditionally credit unions have maintained a small but constant market share because a large number of those employing entities have provided their employees with the convenience of payroll deduction to the credit union for loan or share payments. In any case, the employee has always received his or her net salary proceeds in the form of a check which can be taken to the credit union as conveniently as to any other institution.

Suddenly these employers are switching or planning to switch to a "direct deposit of payroll" system to reduce the number of checks written. Under this system the employee may designate the institution to which his or her payroll is transferred and further distribution of the funds must be made by the employee from the account in this designated institution.

The direct deposit of payroll could effectively disenfranchise credit unions which are unable to offer share drafts and thus rob members of their freedom of choice in financial institutions. Who would have payroll deposited in an institution from which he or she had to make a personal visit and physical withdrawal each time bills needed to be paid? And who would then run about town paying each bill in cash? Who would go to make a physical cash withdrawal each time before going to the grocery store?

As part of the direct deposit system we also foresee an erosion of the payroll deduction system which credit unions pioneered and which has provided convenience to our consumer members. When this advantage is gone, our members will find it inconvenient to have loan and savings accounts at the credit union and will be forced to utilize commercial institutions where they can access their payroll proceeds through a checking account.

In order to remain as a viable consumer oriented financial alternative to the commercial bank in the era of direct deposit programs, credit unions must provide the convenient access to members' funds represented by share drafts.

8. Q. Isn't it true that Iowa banks have cause to worry about recent inroads into their business attributable to the growth and operations of Iowa credit unions?

   A Hardly. In fiscal 1977, Iowa banks experienced an asset growth of approximately one billion dollars, more than twice the amount of the total combined existing assets of all Iowa credit unions at year-end 1977. Iowa banks currently hold approximately 32 times the assets of Iowa credit unions. Add to this the fact that bank profits are at alltime high levels and it seems that bank statements concerning credit union competition may be somewhat exaggerated.

9. Q. But isn't it true that banks are at a competitive disadvantage in the area of demand or checking deposits because they cannot pay interest while credit unions CAN pay interest on share draft accounts?

   A Not at all. A Federal reserve ruling in effect November 1 and currently advertised by Iowa banks allows banks to overdraft checking accounts by accessing savings account balances which earn interest. Thus, a bank customer may carry a nearly non existent checking account balance and actually create an overdraft with every check written. The bank simply transers money from an interest bearing savings account to cover the overdraft. Thus in effect, the bank pays interest on funds until they are dissipated via a checking account. The only practical difference between this system and the credit union share draft account is that credit union members don't have to pay a "transfer charge" every time that they endorse one of their payment instruments.

10. Q. What have the federal government and other states done with the issue of credit union share drafts?

    A Federal credit unions are currently issuing share drafts under rules set forth by the National Credit Union Administration. The American Bankers Association sued NCUA on the share draft issue and lost in Federal District Court in Washington D.C. A Bankers Association appeal has met with inaction for more than a year now, and an ABA motion for acceleration was denied by the Appeals Court which indicated the Federal Reserve ruling which allows banks to transfer from savings to checking accounts would "substantially dilute" the need for an early decision.

    Share drafts are currently being utilized in 34 states. Specific legislative authority for share drafts and/or negotiable orders of withdrawal exists in Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Vermont and our neighboring state of Minnesota. Checking accounts for credit unions are authorized for the states of Nevada and Rhode Island.

    Credit unions in other states are offering share drafts under express regulatory authority, acquiescence (no challenge) or under challenge by the banking industry.

LEGISLATIVE BULLETIN

Iowa Bankers Association, 430 Liberty Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50309 (515)243-0179

January 26, 1979

The 68th General Assembly of the Iowa Legislature is well underway! The freshmen legislators are beginning to get their feet wet, both houses have finished hassling over the joint rules, and everyone is getting down to business.

One of the first items of business expected to be debated includes share drafts and the usury issue. It is imperative in the upcoming weeks that you maintain a good rapport and contact with your legislator on a local level to keep them informed of the IBA's position. Following is a brief review of the status of each issue.

SHARE DRAFTS

Several meetings have been held in the last three weeks with the Chairmen and members of both Commerce Committees, Credit Union representatives, and our staff to formulate a workable bill that everyone can live with.

The Iowa Bankers Association still maintains its opposition to the authorization of share drafts. But one must be realistic in looking at what is possible to obtain. Since it has been indicated by the legislators that they must favor a share draft bill in some form to please their constituents, our only choice was to add several consumer safeguards and restrictions that would regulate drafts the same as checks.

A list of those safeguards include:

1) Insuring of share drafts up to $40,000.
2) Define a share draft as a negotiable "item" (the same as cash) under the Uniform Commercial Code.
3) Make drafts payable through a bank in Iowa or adjacent state.
4) Require the publishing of call reports.
5) Maintain same criminal penalties for non-sufficient draft funds as applicable for writing bad checks.
6) Establishing a tax on credit unions similar to taxes paid by banks.
7) Providing a two-year sunset to study the share draft program and voiding the entire system if the federal program is determined unlawful.
8) Change the common bond membership requirement to 1st degree or immediate family members living within the household.
9) Establishing a sound reserve system including both liquid and invested.

This last area is of utmost concern as the legislators and even the credit union people don't understand the necessity for reserves. They feel that the reserves they keep in a bank to cover handling charges by that particular bank is more than sufficient. What they don't account for is the cost of sending a draft through the paper system and the fact the banking industry is and will be underwriting this expense.

According to the Federal Reserve's Functional Cost Analysis, the bank's cost for processing a check is currently 33 cents. The present cost credit unions pay to process a share draft through Chase National Bank of Manhatten in New York is six cents. Therefore, if one is to consider the cost to process a draft one way to Chase by banking standards as 16½ cents, the credit unions are saving ten cents on each draft. That's ten cents you as a banker will have to absorb.

This is one reason to establish an effective liquid reserve system within credit unions and educate the legislators of this need.

Many of the aforementioned amendments have already been included in the first draft of the bill, but others like taxation, reserves, and common bond, will indoubtedly be a bloody battle before it's through.

The deadline for phasing out share drafts under the Supreme Court ruling has been extended from February to March 2. As you read this, share drafts will have been voted out by the Senate Commerce Committee probably combined with usury in the same bill. That's why it is imperative that you get together with your legislators when they are home on the weekends to explain the process of "the check" system and the regulations that govern your operations.

Share drafts: Legal in Iowa or not?

By HARRISON WEBER

One of the first major issues to come before the Legislature is expected to be share drafts, whether or not they should be legal in Iowa.

Sen. Ed Holden, who chairs the Senate's commerce committee which is handling the bill, said there is not much doubt in his mind that the Legislature will legalize the use of share drafts.

"The question is not so much if, but when," said Holden.

The problem came to a head last summer when the Iowa Supreme Court held that share drafts were illegal because the Legislature had never expressly authorized credit unions to issue them.

Since the Legislature was in session at the time, it tacked on an amendment to the usury bill on interest rates to temporarily authorize share drafts until Feb. 2.

An interim study committee was created to explore the need for permanent share draft legislation.

This committee, chaired by Sen. Cloyd Robinson, is recommending that share drafts be legalized permanently.

Holden, R-Davenport, said an effort will be made to extend the deadline for 30 days "so we're not up against the gun. It is almost impossible to get a bill passed and signed by Feb. 1," he said.

A share draft is a paper instrument which looks like a bank check, only it is not a check. Over 20,000 credit union members use the share draft in many daily transactions such as grocery shopping. The member makes a draft payable to a third party, and the instrument is deposited in the bank of the party receiving payment. The share draft goes throught the Federal Reserve Clearing System.

But it is a "payable-through" draft, which means that it is drawn upon the credit union, payable through a specific clearing bank. At the present time, credit unions in Iowa clear share drafts through two Iowa banks, at Waterloo and Cedar Rapids, and two out-of-state banks, one in Minneapolis, the other in New York.

A share draft differs from a check in that 51 of the 52 credit unions in Iowa currently issuing share drafts pay interest on the monthly balance remaining in the account.

Credit unions levy no service charges, nor do they require any minimum balances for share draft accounts.

A share draft is further unlike a check in that after clearing, the draft is not returned to the member. It is microfilmed and retained in physical form for a period of time at the clearing bank.

A credit union member receives a monthly statement listing all drafts written during the month. In the event that a draft is needed for proof of payment, the member may retrieve it in physical or microfilm form from the clearing bank.

Each time a draft is written, a carbonless duplicate is created and remains in the member's share draft book.

Al Jordan, president of the Iowa Credit Union League, said "truncation" or non-return of the drafts represents a substantial saving because handling of the physical paper is cut in half. This savings he added, is passed on to the member in the form of no service charges or minimum balance requirements as well as through the paying of interest upon the monthly balance in the individual's account.

There are 406 credit unions in the state, only 52 have share draft programs, but share drafts written in Iowa are averaging $15-to-$16 million a month, according to Jordan.

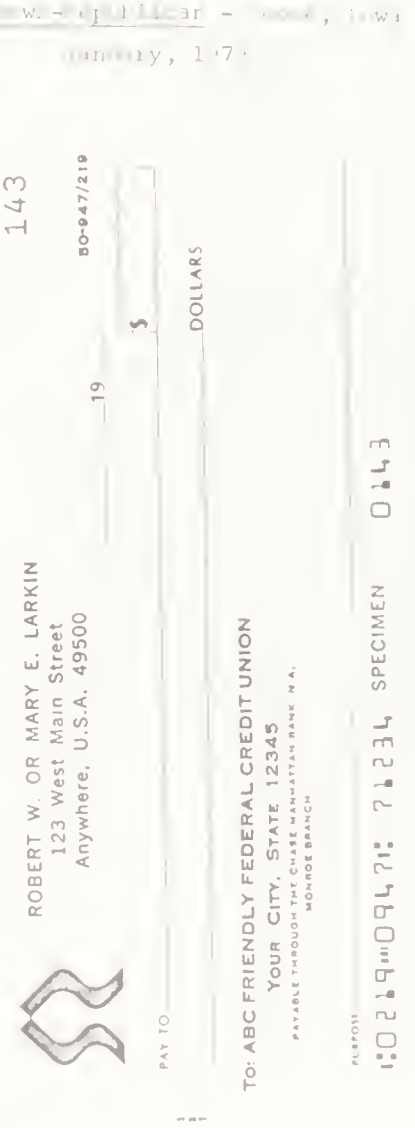
In drafting a bill, some legislators are of the opinion that only banks in Iowa and adjacent states should clear share drafts. This would cut out the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York which developed a national program on clearing share drafts.

The arguiment advanced by these legislators is that there is a "considerable delay" in the final payment of the drafts because they have to be sent to New York.

Although the Iowa credit unions have voluntarily adopted the same reserve requirements as those imposed on federal credit unions, some lawmakers want more stringent reserve requirements.

In his state-of-the-state message, Governor Robert D. Ray called for share drafts to be made legal on a permanent basis if the same protection can be afforded to share draft users that customers of other financial institutions enjoy.

Sen. Robinson, D-Cedar Rapids, thinks share drafts are very important for the future of credit unions.



APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
CHECK COLLECTORS ROUND TABLE

I hereby make application for membership in Check Collectors Round Table. I understand that the present dues of $7.00 yearly entitles me to receive four issues of the CHECK LIST, the quarterly auction bid sheets, and all other privileges of membership. Outside the U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico, add $2.00 to dues for postage. Dues are payable in U.S. FUNDS. Make remittances payable to: CHECK COLLECTOR ROUND TABLE, INC.

MAIL APPLICATION AND CHECK TO: LARRY ADAMS, SECRETARY
940 PARK CIRCLE
BOONE, IOWA 50036

NAME _____ Are you a (Dealer)_____
(Collector)_____

MAILING ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
(Street or R.F.D. No.)
SIGNED _____ DATE _____

How long have you collected checks and/or related material? _____

How did you receive your information about C.C.R.T.? _____

Would you consider writing occasional articles for our quarterly publication related to checks, financial documents, bank histories, etc:? _____
PLEASE CHECK THE NUMBERS OF INTERESTING AREAS OF COLLECTING INTEREST THAT YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE LISTED WITH YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS ON OUR MEMBERSHIP ROSTER.

1. Checks - General
2. Bank Drafts & Money Orders
3. Bills of Exchange
4. Certificates of Deposit
5. Promissory Notes
6. Warrants, Government Checks, etc:
7. Travellers Checks
8. Historical Banking Documents(letterheads, receipts, bank statements, etc:)
9. Books On Banking
10. Vignettes, Ornate checks
11. Security features-Safety paper, watermarks
12. Check Protectors, cut cancel devices
13. Printing History, Lithograph Stones, etc:
14. Stock and Bond certificates
15. Postal Money Orders, Certificates of Deposit, Postage Due, etc:
16. Autographs - Signatures of famous people
17. Revenue Stamped Documents
18. Wells Fargo Documents
19. Railroad, Steamboat, Mining
20. Credit Cards
21. Lottery Tickets
22. Ration Books and Documents
23. Scrip (Clearing House, Company, Depression Era, etc:)
24. Bank Notes, Currency
25. U.S.A. - General
26. State, Region, or Country
(Specify)_____
27. Canada
28. United Kingdom
29. Worldwide

PLEASE LIST ANY OTHER INTERESTS YOU WOULD LIKE ON ROSTER, COMMENTS, ETC:

Banks Of Lincoln County, Colorado

Herman L. Boraker, CCRT No. 155

The year 1880 marks a convenient dividing point in Colorado's history. The arbitrary qualification for a frontier condition was usually considered to be an area of land with less than two residents per square mile. In 1880 the federal census listed 1.8 persons per square mile in the Centennial State, few enough to qualify as a frontier. But by 1890 the population average had increased to 3.9 persons per square mile...thus changing the status of the state.

The economy of the state was shifting at this time, particularly in the non-mining regions. The Union Pacific Railroad was built through what is now Lincoln County and finished into Denver in 1870. The Rock Island Railroad was built through the area into Colorado Springs in 1888. Immigrants to Colorado were looking for a place they could establish their homes, raise families and live a peaceful existance. They were willing to work hard to obtain that goal.

Such were the pioneers that settled in East Central Colorado the latter part of the nineteenth century. Colorado has usually been visualized and advertised as a state of high mountains and roaring creeks, but the eastern third of the state is prairies and plains. Parts of Eastern Colorado have been converted into farming oases through irrigation, other parts are dry-land farming areas. A large majority of the land is utilized by cattle ranches, both large and small. Given sufficient rainfall, the prairie land will produce bountiful grass for grazing large herds of cattle. This was true then and is still so today.

Lincoln County was formed from part of Elbert and Bent Counties in 1889 with an area of 2,593 square miles, 72 miles long north and south, 49 miles wide in the south and 30 miles wide in the north; elevations range from 4,500 to 5,400 feet; surface is mostly rolling prairie.

Development of the Eastern Plains, or of any area for that matter, would have been nearly impossible without the support of local lending institutions. The history of Lincoln County is dotted by numerous banks. Money was worth more prior to World War I, and there was less of it, so a bank could be chartered with start-up capital of $10,000. The first bank in the county was (of course) the Lincoln County Bank, organized in Hugo in 1903.

Local transportation, in those early years, was limited to horses or Model T fords with wagon ruts for highways. Communities, therefore, were not as close together then as they are in 1981, and a trip from Arriba to Hugo to conduct banking business required far more time than an hour and a half. This inconvenience helped bring about the establishment of a bank in nearly every community in Lincoln County.

From available records the following Lincoln County banking history has been compiled.

Hugo Banks

Probably the most noted event in the history of Hugo was when President "Teddy" Roosevelt stepped off the train in Hugo for a "cowboy breakfast" on May 7, 1903.

Hugo began as a stop on the Smoky Hill stage route and was called "Willow Springs"; however, after the Kansas Pacific Railroad built through the area in 1870, the Hugo post office was established in 1871 and was named after an early pioneer in the area, Hugo Richards.

A town plat was filed for Hugo on February 27, 1877, by Clifford C. Rogers, and Hugo was made the county seat of Lincoln County when the county was formed in 1889.

DROWN. THE CLOTHIER
— SHOES AND FURNISHINGS

No. 415

HUGO, COLO. 6/10 1924

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Weaver Gibbs Inch $ 5-0 1/0

Fifty and 1/100 DOLLARS

TO THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
82-257 HUGO, COLO.

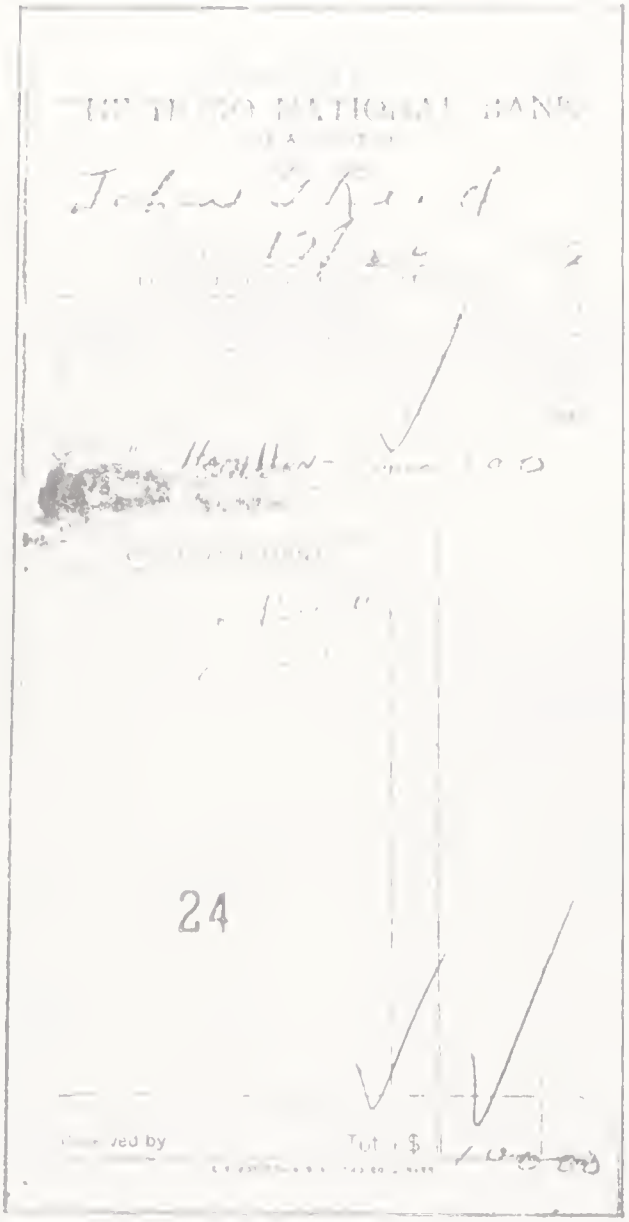
John Drown

The Lincoln County Bank was organized in 1903. Gordon Jones, President, E. I. Thompson, Cashier, John P. Dickinson, Vice-president and A. K. LaGue, Assistant Cashier.

In the fall of 1906, the rush of new home-seekers to Lincoln County was in full swing. They arrived on every train. It was time for a National bank in Hugo and the Lincoln County Bank was reorganized and chartered as The First National Bank of Hugo (charter #8489). The first directors were J. P. Dickinson, Archibald McIntyre, Hector Mathesnn, L. M. Laurie, A. K. LaGue, George Schafer, Wm. Clifford and President Gordon Jones and Cashier E. I. Thompson. Business of the new bank, began on January 1, 1907 and it remains in operation today.

On May 17, 1927, the First National Bank of Hugo absorbed the Hugo National Bank

Hugo National Bank



The Hugo National Bank (#10786) organized in 1914 and opened in 1915.

It operated for 12 years, before being absorbed by the First National Bank of Hugo, May 17, 1927.

To effect a merger of these national banks a thorough and rigid examination was made by bank examiners, and in the case of these two institutions, two national bank examiners examined the condition of both banks, and found them in a sound, healthy and robust condition.

Under the consolidation there was no change in the personnel of the officers and management of the First National. Harry Tandy, who had been cashier of the Hugo National accepted a position with the First National.

The assets and liabilities of the First National after the merger amounted to $589,055.

The above deposit slip of the Hugo National Bank is dated December 24, 1928...over a year after records show that it was absorbed by the First National Bank of Hugo. This may be explained by the fact that, in earlier times, people were more conservative and if something was useable it was used. Therefore, it appears, the First National Bank continued to use the deposit slips of the Hugo National to save money.

A Check for All

on pay in will reach you two weeks before Christmas.

You may join one or more of the following classes:

Class 25 Fixed. Members paying 25 cents a week fixed, for fifty weeks will get $12.50

Class 50 Fixed. Members paying 50 cents a week fixed, for fifty weeks, will get $25.00

Class 100 Fixed. Members paying $1.00 a week fixed, for fifty weeks, will get $50.00

with four per cent. interest added if all payments are made regularly or in advance.

Hugo National Bank

Hugo, Colorado

Copyright 1916 by Landis Christmas Savings Club Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

1917

YOU ARE INVITED
TO JOIN OUR

Landis

Christmas Savings Club

STARTS
MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1916

Hugo National Bank

Hugo, Colorado

You May Join Hands with Santa Claus

When Christmas 1917 Comes

Again we greet you with a glad hand and request your membership in our

Christmas Savings Club

which will bring you happiness and carry good cheer to your many friends. You and your many friends should surely join, as the plan is so simple, the pleasure so great.

COME IN AND LET US TELL YOU ABOUT IT

The little payments that are required weekly come back to you in one big lump sum at Christmas time when you really need the money.

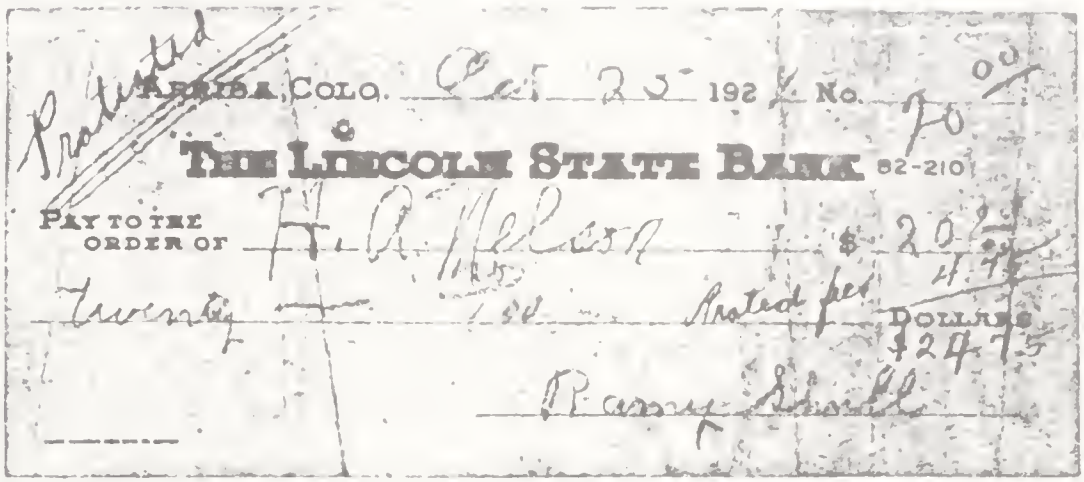
The first small payment makes you a full-fledged member.

THE REST IS EASY
YOU CAN START NOW

COME IN AND LET US TELL YOU ABOUT IT

Lincoln State Bank, Arriba, Colorado

Arriba was established when the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad built a line to Colorado Springs through a subsidiary, the Chicago, Kansas, and Nebraska Railway, in 1888. A town plat was filed for Arriba on September 17, 1888, by Charles A. Creel. The town takes its name from the Spanish word meaning "above," because Arriba's altitude is higher than that of nearby towns. The Arriba post office was established February 4, 1869.


Protested
Arriba, Colo. Oct 25 192 No. 70
THE LINCOLN STATE BANK 62-210
PAY TO THE ORDER OF H. A. Nelson $ 20
Twenty 75 Noted fee 4.75
DOLLARS
$24.75

The Lincoln State Bank, Arriba, Colorado, opened for business in 1907. This bank operated for 21 years, before it failed in 1928. Officers that year were: John Creel, President; C. K. Cannon, Cashier; Meta C. Flindt, Assistant Cashier.

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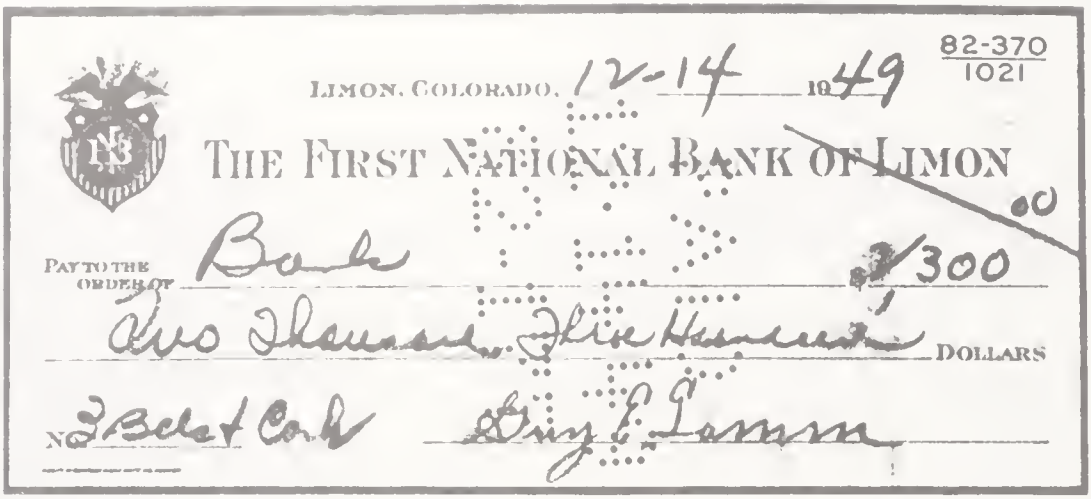
Limon Banks

The town of Limon was named after a foreman on the Rock Island Railroad, which built through the area in 1888. A town plat was filed for Limon on April 29, 1889, by the Union Land Company, and Limon became an important junction for the Rock Island and Union Pacific railroads. Limon was incorporated November 18, 1909. A post office was established at Limon Station August 6, 1889, and continued to be known as such until November 14, 1903, when the name was changed to Limon.

The Limon State Bank, Limon's first bank, was organized in 1908. Then, in 1920, the Limon State Bank reorganized and was chartered (#11618) as the Limon National Bank, with the state bank corporation dissolving the following year. On February 3, 1931, the Limon National Bank absorbed the First National Bank of Genoa (#13716). Officers in 1929 were: Porter A. Thompson, President; D. W. Willis, Vice-president; Paul W. Louden, Cashier. The Limon National Bank was placed in receivership September 16, 1931.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank

Limon's second bank, the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Limon, opened for business in 1917. Two years later, in 1919, it reorganized and was chartered as the First National Bank of Limon (#11504).


LIMON, COLORADO, 12-14 1949 82-370 1021

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LIMON

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Bank $1300

Two Thousand Five Hundred DOLLARS

NO 2 Beef Cows Guy E. Tomm

After the Limon National Bank closed its doors in 1931, the First National Bank moved to its vacated building and operates there still today.

The first president of the bank was Frank Tompkins who was one of the pioneers of Lincoln County. Mr. Tompkins continued to serve as president until 1921 when he sold his interests in this locality and moved to another section of the state. R. T. Gates, Correy Gates, and J. T. Osborne were among the first stockholders of the bank. A. C. Sinclair became indentified with the bank in September, 1919, and served as cashier from that date until 1923 when he was elected president.

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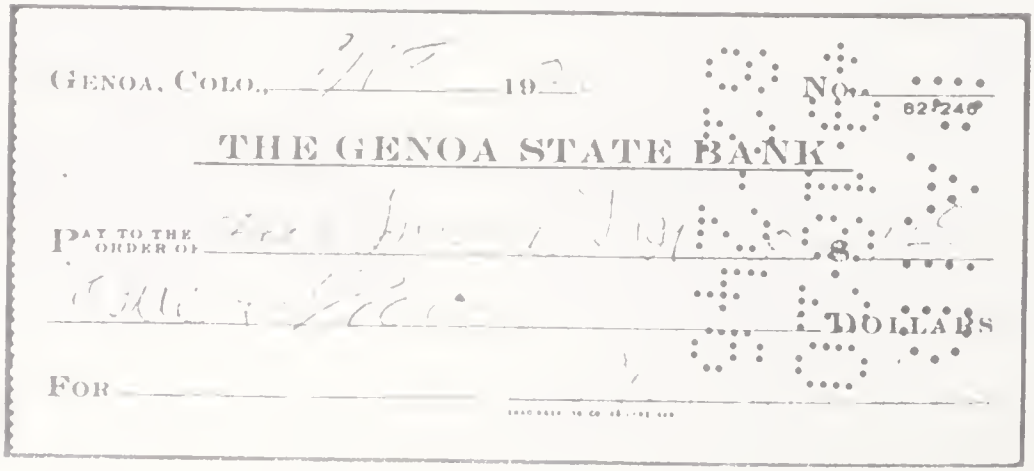
The Genoa State Bank


GENOA, COLO., [illegible] 19[illegible] NO. 82-240

THE GENOA STATE BANK

PAY TO THE ORDER OF [illegible] $[illegible]

[illegible] DOLLARS

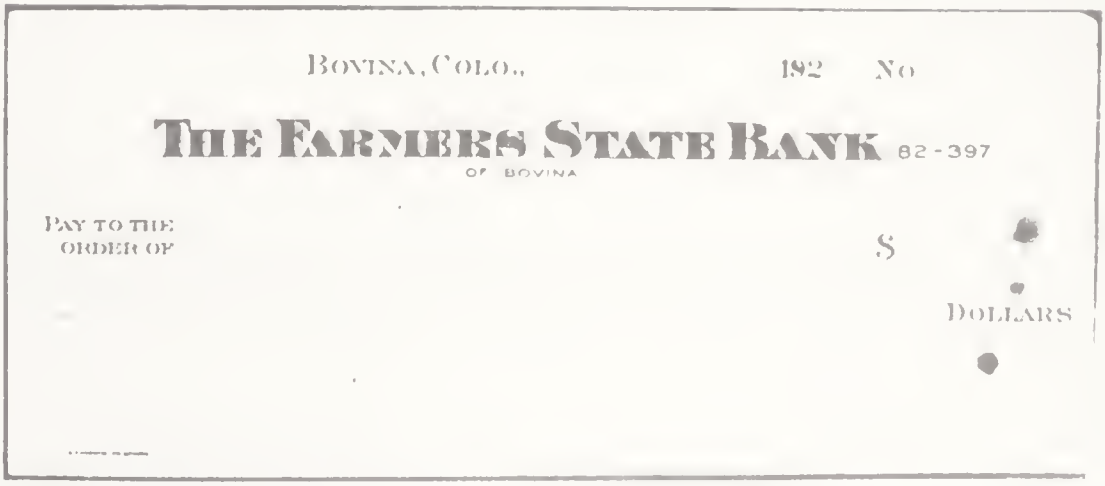
FOR [illegible]

Genoa was first called "French" [illegible] on the Rock Island railroad. The Genoa post office was established in 1885, but was discontinued [illegible] years; however, the post office reopened in 1913. A town plat was filed for Genoa on May 14, 1908, by John Nolan and J. H. Scrogginst. Genoa was named after Genoa, Italy. Its altitude is 5,048 feet and its leading industry is agriculture. The U. S. census for 1930 showed a population of 383.

In 1909, articles of incorporation for the Genoa State Bank were filed, and the bank opened for business in 1910. It reorganized as the First National Bank of Genoa (#1 716) in 1925, then went into voluntary liquidation February 2, 1931. The bank merged with the Citizens National Bank, an ill-fated effort, since a receiver was named for the Citizens National Bank in September, that same year. Officers in 1909 were: C. N. Stetson, President; L. J. Lode, Cashier.

The Farmers State Bank of Bovina

Bovina was located on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, 13 miles northeast of Hugo, and 6 miles east of Genoa, the nearest banking point. Bovina was platted in cattle country, and the name means "cattle" in Spanish. A town plat was filed for Bovina on October 30, 1888, by C. F. Gilson, who platted other towns located on the Rock Island railroad. It is likely that Gilson was with the Rock Island "Lincoln Land Company" in Colorado. A post office was established in Bovina January 8, 1889 and closed in 1945. Farming was the principal industry. Population in 1923 was 100. There is nothing left of the town.


BOVINA, COLO., 192 No

THE FARMERS STATE BANK 82-397
OF BOVINA

PAY TO THE ORDER OF $

DOLLARS

The last bank to open in Lincoln County was the Farmers State bank of Bovina, incorporated in 1918. In those days Bovina was a thriving community, larger than several of the surrounding towns. But hard times hit Bovina, along with the rest of the nation, and the bank became defunct and insolvent in October, 1931.

A few Lincoln County Statistics

Population of towns (U. S. Census 1930)

Arriba	337
Bovina	--- (bank closed 1931)
Genoa	218
Hugo	712 (county seat)
Limon	1,101

Population of Hugo the County Seat

1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
343	838	712	852	943

Bank Deposits Per Capita (No. of banks)

1925	1930
$93.00 (7 banks)	$102.02 (5 banks)

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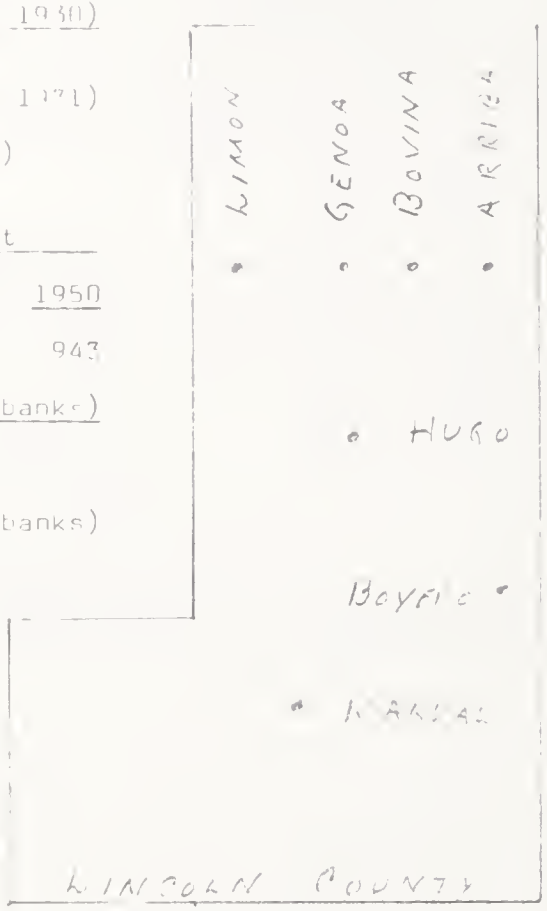
These statistics are shown just to give you an idea of conditions in the county years ago.

The fact that several of the towns had a population of less than 500, and supported a bank, shows the strong faith people had in the future of their communities.



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by Arnold Weiss

Scripophily Dealer Guide

I wish to express my appreciation and that of The Checklist to those dealers of stocks and bonds who have sent us their catalogs. We welcome any catalogues for review. It is our goal to encourage the collecting of stocks and bonds by informing the members of the Check Collectors Round Table on what is available in the marketplace.

Bickerstaff's

A great amount of historical Americana is offered. Express companies and railroads are well represented. Their waybills from the 1800's are priced from $1.25 to $12.00. Steamship waybills and Bills of Lading to $30.00. Also, many old cheques,some from the 1700's priced at $55.00 each, Bank of America,1796,97,99. Revenue stamped and imprinted revenue checks are from $2.00 to $35.00depending on rarety. Most are below $10.00. Almost 200 stocks are listed. Some examples are: Woodruff Sleeping and Parlor Coach Co. (I) 1874,$45.00, Dorchester & Milton Branch RR(I) 1858,handsigned coupons, 120 issued,$185.00. Add to your autograph collection with Aaron Burr,James Fenimore Cooper,Geo. Gould, Sam Houston,and Pullman. All are on fiscal documents.

Bickerstaff's,6020 N. 16th Street, Arlington,Va. 22205

Applegate & Applegate

Their catalogue devotes two pages to a commentary of rising prices of share certificates and suggestions on how collectors can best cope with the situation. This particular list offers stocks to $40.00, with 90% of them below $10.00. The list includes utility,bank,RR and breweries: Gottlieb-Bauerschmidt Brewing Co.(U) 1915,$10.00,Old Wight Family Distillery Co. (I) 1946,$8.00,Fox-Head Brewing (I) 1957,$20.00 (E.A. Wright engraved),Goebel Brewing Co.(I) 1957-64,$20.00.

Applegate & Applegate,1410 Stallion Lane,West Chester,Pa.19380

Fred Robinson

Fred has more than 40 different automobile stocks for sale. Rickenbacker Motor Co.1926,allegorical figures with a winged wheel,$165.00.,Aerial Rotary Engine Co.1920,picture of engine with each certificate,$40.00,Nash Motors, $15.to $75.00, Rambler Automobile Co. 1909,$60.00.

Robinson,P.O.BOX 203,Aberdeen, Mississippi,39730

Clinton Hollins

Forty items are on this recent list. He starts with Aviation Corp,(I) 1940's,$4.50. Others are: Missouri Road Bond,(I) 1930's,shows road with houses,$3.00, Mason Valley Telephone and Telegraph Co..(Nevada)(U)1913,$7.50. Discounts are offered if you buy 10 or more of a single item.Greater discounts for larger purchases.

Clinton Hollins,P.O.BOX 112,Springfield,Va. 22150

Buttonwood Gallery

This is one of the few American dealers who offers foreign shares. Twenty countries are represented. The Chinese bonds can measure to 30 inches and are usually very colorful. One such bond is Reorganization Loan,(I) 1913,sells for $20.00. Buttonwood has a large selection of Thomas Edison stocks for sale: Edison Phonographs Ltd.(U) 19__,eagle vignette,$25.00, Edison Storage Battery Co.(I) and(U) $25.00 to $60.00. Some certificates have Edison's signature,priced from $550.00 to $1200.00. Many railroad stocks and bonds are listed.

Buttonwood Gallery,P.O.BOX 1006,Throggs Neck Station,N.Y.NY10465

George LaBarre Galleries,Inc.

George's newest list is a six page folio. Each page has 9 to 12 stocks/bonds pictured and priced. They can be purchased individually or by groups. A few selections are: State of Ohio Canal Stock,1840's,heavily engraved with 6 vignettes, $175.00, Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.$1,000 bond,1927,$30.00, Illinois Central Railroad Co.(U) 1880's $20.00. Discounts,if you buy an entire group, are 35% to 40%.

LaBarre Galleries, P.O.BOX 27,Hudson, New Hampshire,03051

Ray Miller

This offering is entirely railroads. One unique item is a Harriman signed bond:Dubuque & Sioux City RR Co. 1877,ornate train vignette,$140. Also, Carie RR Co. N.Y.1905,(capitalized at just $25,000.00) 4 inch vignette, $1,000 bond,$110.00, Town of Sandy Creek,N.Y.(Syracuse Northern RR)$500.00 bond,1870, train,village,waterway vignette,$80.00.

Ray Miller,P.O.BOX 4189,Lancaster, California,93539

Walt Alcott

Over 100 checks are listed from $1.50 and up. Receipts from Adams Express,Pacific Express, and Wells Fargo are $3.00 to $18.00. Also, several uncut,unused sheets of checks from $8.00 to $45.00(all are from the 1800's.). Examples of stocks and bonds are: Kansas City, Olathe Electric Railway,(I) Gold bond,1903,$100.00,Warren-Ouachita Valley RR(U), 190_,(Indian,ship,)Arkansas,$18.00.

Walt Alcott,16212 Nordhoff St. Sepulveda,Calif.91343

J.L.McGuire

This is a monthly auction by mail. Some of the auctions have over 2,000 items. Hundreds of checks are offered.All are described with catalogue numbers if revenue stamped,bank notes; condition is carefully noted.More and more stocks/bonds are being offered.

J.L.McGuire,P.O.BOX 347,W. Yarmouth,Ma. 02673

Distinctive Documents

The Anderson's latest list has a wide variety of paper documents. There are banking, oil, railroad, and a great many mining stocks. Also, a few checks and a good quantity of early maps, hand colored and some are pre-1860. Among the mining stocks there are Guanajuato Consolidated Mining,(I) 1920's,ABNCO,$10.00. Ahmeek Mining Co.(Michigan)(I) 1920's,2 beavers eating near a pond, $8.00, Peruvian Mining,Smelting & Refining,(I) 1908,ABNCO,$14.00. Other documents are; Land Grants,receipts,letters,invoices, and waybills.

Distinctive Documents,P.O.Box 1527,Cedar City, Utah 84720

AMERICAN DEALERS offering catalogues of stocks/bonds/checks

Walt Alcott,16212 Nordhoff St. Sepulveda, Calif. 91343

Amcase, Box 5232, Akron, Ohio,44313

American Vignettes, P.O.Box 155,Roselle Park, N.J. 07204

Antiques Americana , P.O.Box 19, No. Abington, Mass 02351

Applegate & Applegate, 1410 Stallion, West Chester, Pa.,19380

David Beach, P.O. Box 5484, Bossier City, La. 71111

Bickerstaff's, 6020 N. 16th St. Arlington, Va. 22205

Buttonwood Gallery, P.O.Box 1006, Throggs Station, N.Y. N.Y.10465

Certificates, P.O.Box 298, Solano Beach, Calif. 92075

Criswell's, Route 2, Box 1085,Ft.McCoy,Fla.32637

Jack Curry, P.O.Box 7395,Jersey City, N.J. 07307

Frank Guarino, P.O.Box 89, DeBary, Fla. 32713

The Historical Shop, Box 73244, Metairie, La. 70033

Clinton Hollins, P.O.Box 112, Springfield, Va. 22150

Harold Keys, 2111 E. East Cedar St. Allentown, Pa. 18103

J.L. McGuire, P.O.Box 347, W. Yarmouth, Ma. 02673

Ray Miller, P.O.Box 4189 , Lancaster, Calif. 93539

Ken Prag, P.O.Box 531, Burlingame, California 94010

Fred Robinson, P.O.Box 203, Aberdeen, Miss.39730

Jerry Rillahan, Box 427, Worland, Wyoming, 82401

Richard Short, P.O.Box 11,Rislyn, Pa. 19001

R.M. Smythe & Co. 170 Broadway, N.Y.N.Y. 10038

Neil Sowards, 548 Home Ave. Fort Wayne, Ind. 46807

Joe Spiro, P.O.Box 886, Solano Beach, Calif. 92075

Frank Sternad, P.O.Box 213, Fulton, Calif. 95439

by Arnold Weiss

Scripophily European Dealers

Many colorful certificates from the rest of the world have been offered to American Collectors. Five European dealers offering a wide variety of "decorative" certificates are: P. Ellis Ltd., Belcher Associates, Historisches Portfolio, Scripophily International Promotions,

Malcomb Ellis,P. Ellis Scripophily Ltd.

This firm offers a wide variety of So. African Mining Co.stocks. All are heavily lithographed and engraved in many assorted colors: Green,red,blue,orange,brown. Prices start at $8.50 each. Half of their catalogue is devoted to American RR, industrial and Confederate stocks and bonds.

Malcomb Ellis, Petworth Road,Witley,Surrey GU8 5LK,UnitedKingdom Kingdom

Belcher Associates

Their catalogues have over 600 items with 100 photographs. They have certificates from all of Europe including early Italian, French,and Spanish Colonies. Many of the South American issues were printed by American Banknote Co. and New York Banknote Co.

Belcher Associates,Suite 352,Grand Buildings,Trafalgar Square, London, WC2N 5HB,England

Historisches Portfolio

Two beautiful certifates for sale are: Autobus Belges S.A., 1924,brown, busses and automobiles are illustrated,$10.00, and Compagnie Universelle du Canal Interoceanique de Panama,1880, blue, steamships,allegorical figures, slaves, and more, $70.00

Historisches Portfolio, Kaiserstr.24,D-6000,Frankfurt,Germany

Scripophily International Promotions

Barcelona Traction,Light and Power Co.,1914-23,lge.streetcar, city scenes,red and black on white $16.00. They have a dozen pages devoted to American RR,industrial,steamship,and many mining.Also, Confederate Bonds with Criswell catalogue numbers.

CASHIER'S CHECK

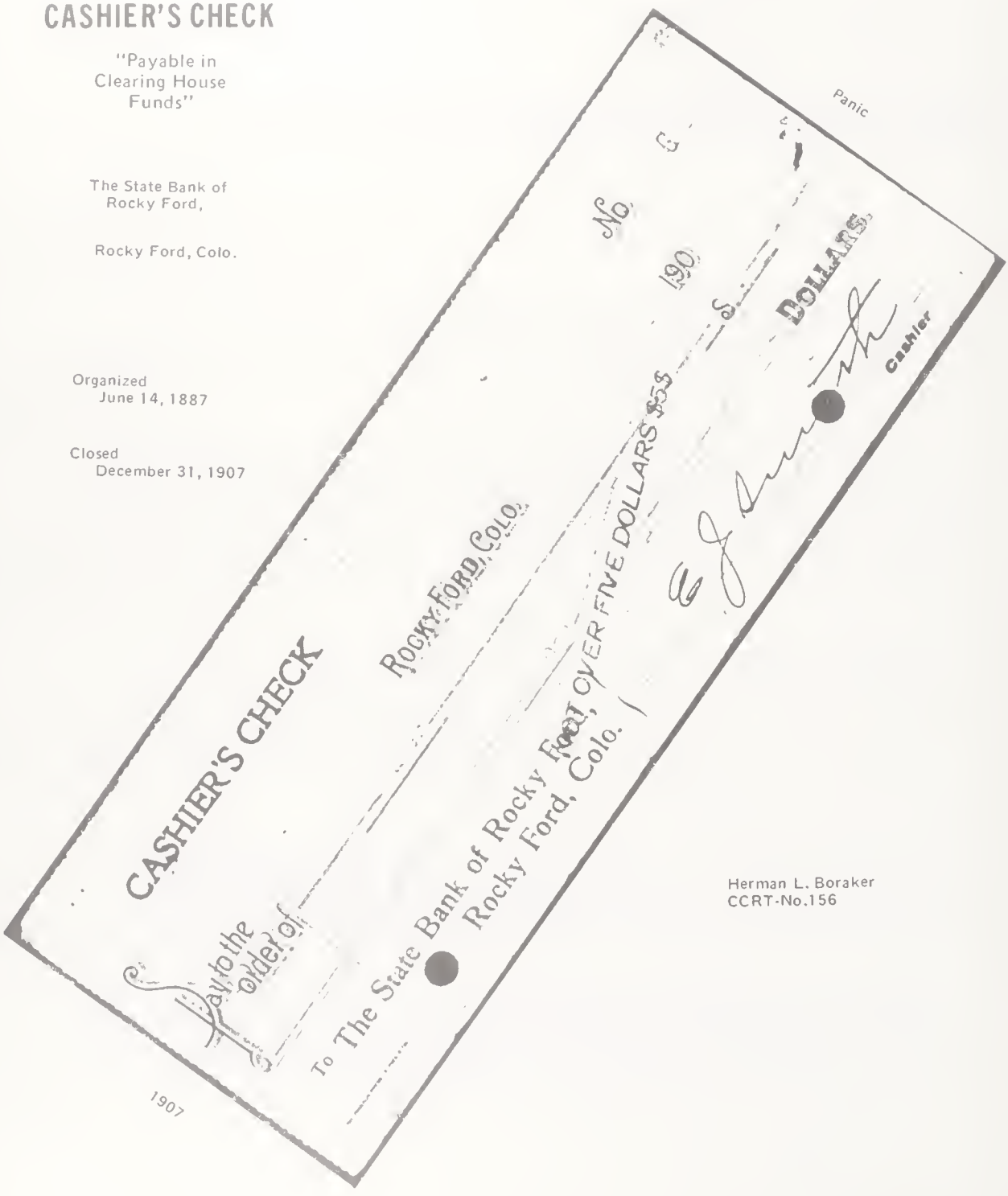
"Payable in Clearing House Funds"

The State Bank of Rocky Ford,

Rocky Ford, Colo.

Organized
June 14, 1887

Closed
December 31, 1907



Herman L. Boraker
CCRT-No.156

Guest r's Checks "Payable in Clearing House Funds."
Issued by the State Bank of Rocky Ford
Rocky Ford, Colorado
1907

We learn from different encyclopedias that..."A financial panic may occur in the CRISIS of a business cycle, but it may occur at another time, and a crisis may pass without a panic. It is a cosmopolitan financial matter and, unlike a crisis, need not affect the production and consumption of goods. It originates in speculation. Its symptoms include sharp decline in the prices of securities, frozen credit, runs on banks, and hoarding."

Or...Financial Panic, an emotional and overpowering alarm in financial or commercial circles, or in both, leading to a sudden and drastic restriction of credit and great shrinkage in commodity and property prices, and culminating in wave of business failures. A financial panic often leads to an economic crisis or a depression. Financial panics are frequently the result of an undue expansion of bank loans, an overextension of commercial credit, widespread speculation, or unsound governmental fiscal policies."

The decade from 1890 to 1900 brought great prosperity to our country. Vast amounts of capital were absorbed. Speculation ran rampant in many fields of industry.

President Theodore Roosevelt, in his first message to Congress (December, 1901), gave clear expression to his attitude toward big business. While opposed to "crude and ill-considered legislation," he noted "a widespread conviction...that the great corporations were in certain of their tendencies harmful to the public welfare" and urged that they should be "not prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled." On a campaign speaking tour in 1902, he attacked the trusts, and in 1903 Congress passed three acts to control big business. One of these was the Department of Commerce and Labor, with a subsidiary Bureau of Corporations, to make "diligent investigation into the organization, conduct and management of corporations."

Undoubtedly an important factor in bringing on the Panic of 1907 was the wholesale multiplication of securities that had taken place in the early years of the century. United States Steel, for example, was capitalized at a sum far in excess of the total capital of the companies it incorporated. These securities were often sold at higher prices than the earning power of the corporations they represented could justify, and eventual disillusionment was sure to come.

Contrary to popular belief, Roosevelt was hardly a "trust-buster," and his activities had no detrimental effect upon the earnings of the large corporations. In fact, 1905 and 1906 were years of great prosperity, and the panic of 1907 was caused essentially by over-expansion and reckless speculation rather than by any governmental interference in big business. It was primarily a "bankers' panic" and largely limited to the financial centers.

Late in the afternoon of October 21, 1907, the National Bank of Commerce in New York unexpectedly announced that it would no longer collect amounts due on checks of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which had approximately 17,000 depositors and total deposit liabilities of $35 million.

No. [illegible] New York, 190[illegible]

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW YORK

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Daniel Burke

Twenty Five ⁄₁₀₀

THROUGH THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

DOLLARS

$25 ⁄₁₀₀ Reeve, Todd & Swain.

By noon the next day a run forced the Knickerbocker Trust Company to close its doors to depositors. Immediately other trust companies experienced runs that continued for two weeks, many depositors stayed in line by night hoping for an opportunity to withdraw their money the next day. On October 24 the panic hit the New York Stock Exchange and stock prices fell.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH A. QUACKENBUSH

No. 309 New York, May 1 1899

Knickerbocker Trust Company.
Fifth Ave Cor 37th St Through the N. Y. Clearing House

Pay to the order of Elizabeth A. Quackenbush

Two hundred ⁰⁰ Dollars

$200 ⁰⁰ E. J. G. [illegible]

By November 1 three trust companies besides the Knickerbocker Trust Company and six banks in Greater New York with deposits aggregating $57,000,000 had been forced to close. Not since 1873 had New York undergone a similar experience.

The effects of the panic of 1907, however, soon radiated across the United States from New York, because practically every financial institution in the country was connected in one way or

another with the Wall Street bankers. Remembering previous panics, many banks in all sections of the country sought to recall their funds deposited with other banks, especially their balances held by banks in New York City. These deposits represented a part of the reserves of these interior institutions, but as in 1873 and 1893 they were unable to obtain all of them. It has been estimated that cash approximating $200 million was withdrawn by people everywhere. Many banks were forced to limit the amount of money payable to depositors at any one time.

In order to help supply additional currency, the clearinghouses in New York and other cities issued clearinghouse loan certificates. Colorado was not seriously affected by the panic of 1907, however, a shortage of currency existed, and business activity was curtailed. On October 27, the Denver Clearinghouse Association made arrangements to issue clearinghouse certificates similar to those used in many other cities. On November 8, the Denver Clearinghouse devised a plan for the issuance of cashier's checks by several banks in the city; these checks were to be adequately secured by collateral and considered acceptable at face value for deposit. Precautions were taken to prevent their duplication by unauthorized parties.

Early in January, 1908, the effects of the panic had largely disappeared and conditions returned to normal. At no time during the currency shortage were the Denver banks seriously threatened with disaster, nor were they materially weakened by the difficulties of that period.

As with most panics, the chief result of the 1907 was to speed the concentration of wealth and power. The small speculators and capitalists, unable to weather the storm, were sunk, and their holdings were gathered in by the larger interests.

The panic of 1907, by emphasizing the defects of the currency system and the weakness of the banking structure, speeded the movement for currency and banking reform. The panic led to the appointment of the National Monetary Commission to study banking, and finally to the Federal Reserve Act. The financial interests of Colorado were protected by the passage of a law requiring the examination of banks organized under state authority and a submission of regular reports to the State Bank Commissioner.

According to data released by the Banking and Monetary Statistics, Federal Reserve System, there were a total of 90 commercial bank suspensions in 1907; 12 National, 58 State and 20 Private. In 1908 there were a total of 153 suspensions; 19 National, 83 State and 51 Private.

The State Bank of Rocky Ford was one of the Colorado banks that issued Cashier's Checks "Payable in Clearing House Funds," during the panic of 1907. The exact effect the panic had on the bank is not known, but undoubtedly some, as the State Bank of Rocky Ford was one of the State banks closed in 1907, ending a twenty-year banking career.

Weekly Statement of the State Bank of Rocky Ford, Rocky Ford, Colo.
Clearing House Certificates Outstanding 1907

Wednesday	November	6,	$ 50	
Thursday	"	7,	50	
Friday	"	8,	50	
Saturday	"	9,	100	
Monday	"	11,	125	
Tuesday	"	12,	170	
Wednesday	"	13,	170	
Thursday	"	14,	170	
Friday	"	15,	150	
Saturday	"	16,	815	
Monday	"	18,	845	
Tuesday	"	19,	735	
Wednesday	"	20,	1,790	
Thursday	"	21,	9,317	
Friday	"	22,	10,463	
Saturday	"	23,	10,374	
Monday	"	25,	10,783	
Tuesday	"	26,	10,966	
Wednesday	"	27,	10,827	
Thursday	"	28,	10,967	
Friday	"	29,	10,967	
Saturday	"	30,	10,919	
Monday	December	2,	10,892	
Tuesday	"	3,	10,650	
Wednesday	"	4,	10,368	
Thursday	"	5,	12,264	
Friday	"	6,	12,166	
Saturday	"	7,	12,120	
Monday	"	9,	11,908	
Tuesday	"	10,	11,882	
Wednesday	"	11,	11,825	
Thursday	"	12,	11,764	
Friday	"	13,	11,510	
Saturday	"	14,	16,262	
Monday	"	16,	16,192	
Tuesday	"	17,	16,146	
Wednesday	"	18,	16,055	
Thursday	"	19,	16,034	
Friday	"	20,	16,024	
Saturday	"	21,	15,995	
Monday	"	23,	15,808	
Tuesday	"	24,	15,790	
Thursday	"	26,	15,751	
Friday	"	27,	15,722	
Saturday	"	28,	15,688	
Monday	"	30,	15,628	
Tuesday	"	31,	15,592	(bank closed)
Tuesday	"	31,	2,196	(final entry)

State Bank of Rocky Ford, Rocky Ford, Colorado
Clearing House Certificates obtained from records of receiver.

Denomination	Date of Certif.	No. of Certif.	No. Rec'd
One Dollar	Nov. 20, 1907	#6 thru #[illegible]	14
"	"	#34 thru #[illegible]	41
"	"	#[illegible] thru #[illegible]	17
"	Nov. 21, 1907	#43	1
"	"	#[illegible] thru #[illegible]	4
"	Nov. 22, 1907	#[illegible] thru #[illegible]	7
"	Nov. 23, 1907	#[illegible]	1
"	Nov. 23, 1907	#[illegible] thru #[illegible]	110

Total number received [illegible]; total face value $[illegible]

Five Dollars	Nov. 9, 1907	#10	1
"	Nov. 16, 1907	#36	1
"	No date	#62	1
"	Nov. 21, 1907	#68 thru #[illegible]	45
"	Nov. 18, 1907	#76	1
"	Nov. 21, 1907	#536 thru #[illegible]	4
"	"	#600 thru #[illegible]	79
"	Dec. 5, 1907	#900 thru #1246	43 *
"	Dec. 14, 1907	#1206 thru #1491	26

*Not stamped "Payable in Clearing House Funds."

Total number received 148; total face value $740.00

Ten Dollars	Nov. 9, 1907	#9	1
"	No date	#28	1
"	Nov. 18, 1907	#53	1
"	Nov. 21, 1907	#[illegible] thru #156	17
"	No date	#157 thru #173	4
"	Nov. 21, 1907	#181 thru #193	3
"	Nov. 23, 1907	#206 thru #250	17
"	Dec. 14, 1907	#[illegible] thru #[illegible]	6

Total number received 50; total face value $500.00

Twenty Dollars	Nov. 20, 1907	#13	1
"	No date	#26 thru #32	4
"	Dec. 5, 1907	#[illegible]	1
"	Dec. 7, 1907	#[illegible] thru #[illegible]	5
"	No date	#102 thru #182	4
"	Dec. 14, 1907	#[illegible] thru #[illegible]	3

Total number received 18; total face value $360.00

Grand total received 451; Grand total face value $1,835.00.

Daily Statement shows $2,196.00 outstanding, when bank closed, which leaves a total of $361.00 unaccounted for.

These Cashier's Checks, "Payable in Clearing House Funds," survived due to being submitted for payment after the bank closed on December 31, 1907.

No. 10

CASHIER'S CHECK

Rocky Ford, Colo. 190

Pay to the order of _____ $ _____

_____ DOLLARS.

NOT OVER FIVE DOLLARS 5

To The State Bank of Rocky Ford,
Rocky Ford, Colo.

E J Smith
Cashier

No. 9

CASHIER'S CHECK

Rocky Ford, Colo. 190

Pay to the order of _____ $ 10.

_____ DOLLARS.

NOT OVER TEN DOLLARS 10

To The State Bank of Rocky Ford,
Rocky Ford, Colo.

E J Smith
Cashier

No. 13

CASHIER'S CHECK

Rocky Ford, Colo. 190

Pay to the order of _____ $ _____

_____ DOLLARS.

NOT OVER TWENTY DOLLARS 20

To The State Bank of Rocky Ford,
Rocky Ford, Colo.

E J Smith
Cashier

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American Political & Social History, by Harold Underwood Faulkner, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1952.

Daily Statement Record Book of the State Bank of Rocky Ford, Rocky Ford, Colorado, January 14, 1907 to December 31, 1917.

Inventory of the State Bank of Rocky Ford, Colorado by [illegible]. Hall, Receiver, January [illegible], 1918.

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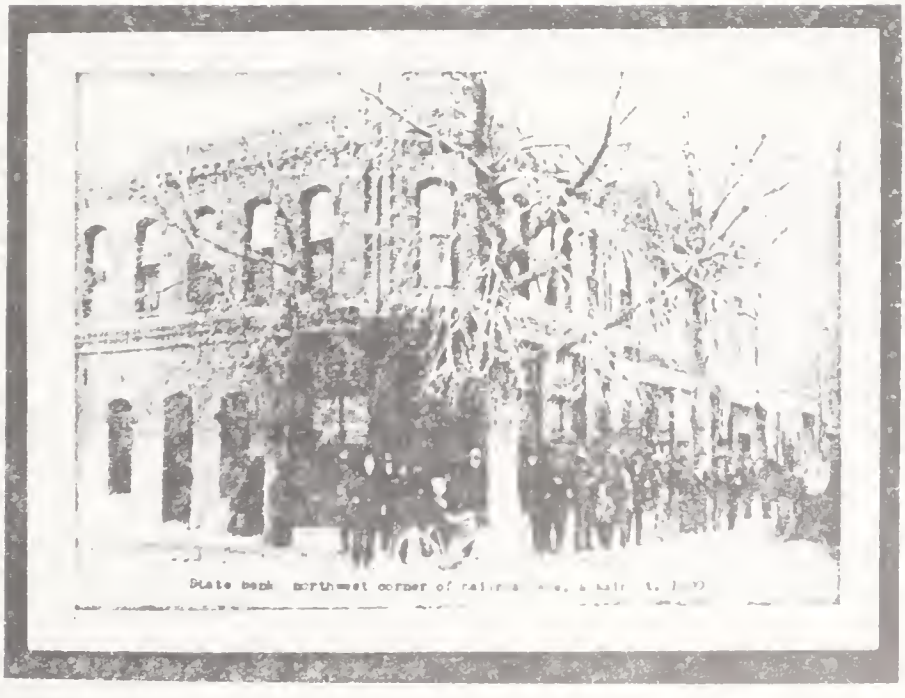
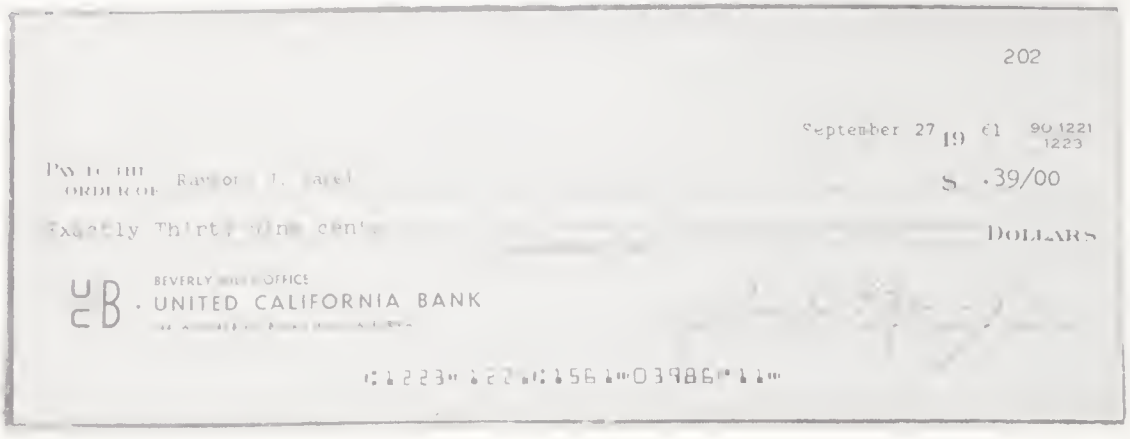
State Bank of Rocky Ford

Circa 1900



State Bank - northwest corner of railroad [illegible]


202

September 27 19 61 90-1221 1223

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Raymond J. Tafel $ .39/00

Exactly Thirty-nine cents DOLLARS

UCB BEVERLY HILLS OFFICE · UNITED CALIFORNIA BANK

⑆1223⑈ ⑆221⑆ ⑆1561⑈ 03986⑈ 11⑈

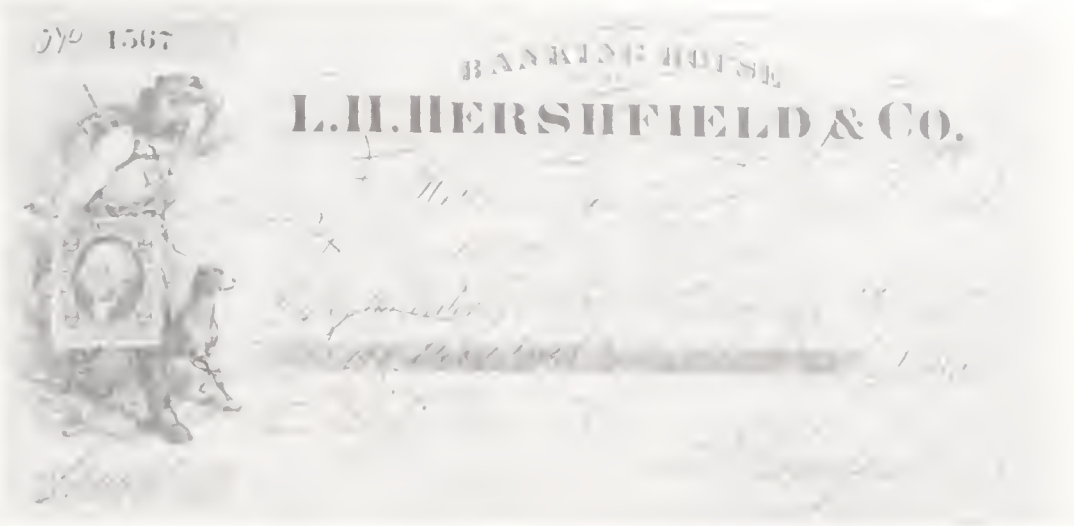
This check signed by Jack Benny is made out for 39-cents! This particular check was awarded to Raymond J. Tafel as part of an insurance company campaign to increase sales. Only a few of these checks were awarded. Ray is soliciting mail bids on this check and will sell to the highest bidder. He has the last word on accepting the highest bid. For those interested, write to Ray at 1313 Lincoln St., Midland, MI 48640.--END

Antique Stocks & Bonds

Wanted & For Sale

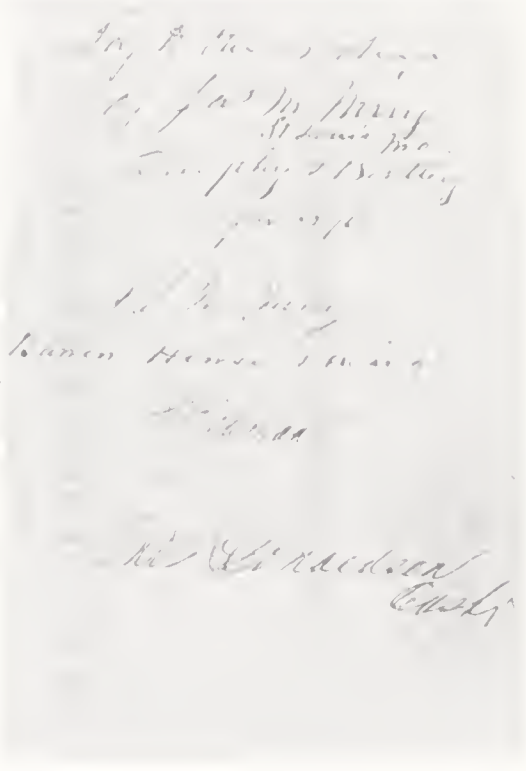
Catalogue plus sample railroad certificate, $1 ($3 out of country)

FRANK D. GUARINO
Box 89, DeBary, FL 32713

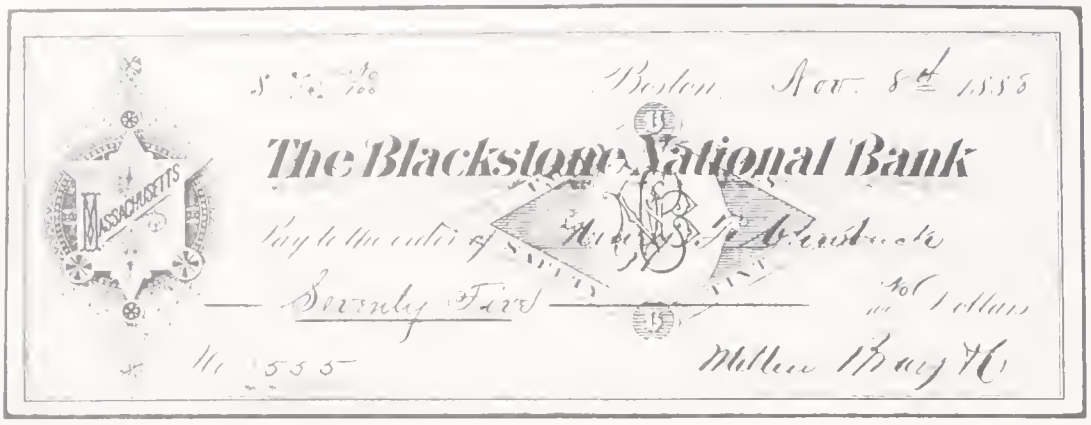


A NEWLY DISCOVERED RN ITEM

A member was going through a large group of the always popular Hershfield checks and drafts when he came upon Draft #1567 dated"Jany"22,1868 with an R15c on its face. This is unusual and so it deserved further study. As illustrated, this was printed by Macoy & Herwig,Stationers,112 Broadway, N.Y. who were the printers of many of the early Hershfield drafts. But all the other drafts bore an imprint of RN B-6--why did this one need an R15c? When he turned the draft over he saw an imprinted B-6 on its side, i.e., running with the long axis of the draft(see photo) creating a doubly goofed-up print job. This is an extremely rare sort of error and probably was the reason for the use of R15c on the face. We surmise that the clerk never looked at the back of the draft and felt that he had better use an adhesive Revenue. At the time of writing this report, the item is RN-B6a and is an O.O.K..Surely would appreciate photographic proof that another or others exist,but for now, this item stands alone.



Joseph S. Einstein
ARA 665 CCRT 208



STILL ANOTHER FAC REPORT

This latest find is the result of our member, Howard D. Nelles, ARA 2375, using keen eyesight at a "flea market"in New England. In a bunch of miscellany, he found 10 of these Blackstone Nat'l Bank checks and, being familiar with the RN Handbook (plug!) he saw that these were unlisted. Through his generosity, this example has been photo-ed and reproduced for all to see.
Shown is the check of the Blackstone National Bank of Boston; face printing of the check (and, it is presumed of the FAC) was by Mayer,Merkel & Ottmann,Lith. N.Y. and, it is noted, the printed date line 188__. Thus we believe it to have been printed in '84 or '85, although the use was in '88. The FAC is Revenue Orange and is the classic 'stripped' G-type lozenge. It is about 3 1/8" long by about 1 29/32" high and is located almost exactly center on the check. As can be seen, there are 2 circles at the top and bottom of the lozenge,each containing an intertwined U S and a central monogram, also intertwined and superimposed , of the initials B N B . The slanting borders, upper, contain the words "United" and "States"; the slanting borders, lower, contain the words "safety" and"Tint". All in all, a striking,yet familiar, presentation. Many,many thanks to Mr. Nelles!

Joseph S. Einstein ARA 665 CCRT 208

NEW MEMBERS

865 KENNETH R. NACK
750 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10021

16-Autographs-Presidents, Vice-Presidents, First Ladies

866 MAX STUDLEY
6419 Burro Creek
Tucson, Arizona 85718

1-Checks-general, 4-Certificates of Deposit, 10-Vignettes, 13-Printing History, 14-Stock and bond certificates, 17-Revenue, 19-Railroad, 23-Scrip, 24-Banknotes, 26-Islands of the Pacific; all Arabic countries, 29-Worldwide

867 ERIC JACKSON
P.O. Box 651
Whittier, California 90608

Dealer in U.S. Revenue stamps, including stamped paper, documents, etc. Comapny name-Whitter Philatelic Services.

868 GARY MARTIN
20617 Archwood Street
Canoga Park, California 91306

15-Stock and bond certificates, 19-Railroad, Misc. documents of the 17th, 18th & 19th centuries.

869 BARRY HEPSLEY
2151 N. Texas Street
Fairfield, California 94533

14-Stock and bond certificates, 16-Autographs, 19-Railroad, 24-National Bank Notes. Pre-1900 California, Nevada, Colorado checks.

870 THOMAS E. DiGANCI
6735 S. Rockwell
Chicago, Illinois 60629

1-Checks, 2-Bank drafts, 6-Warrants, 7-Travellers Checks, 9-Historical banking documents, 10-Vignettes, 11-Security features, 14-Stock & bond certificates, 18-Wells Fargo, 19-Railroad, 23-Scrip, 24-Banknotes

871 MATT KRZASTEK
P.O. Box 398
Hillsboro, N.H. 03244

1-Checks-genral, 25-U.S.A.

872 WILLARD N. BLAIR
405 N. Brd.
Coalgate, Oklahoma 74538

1-Checks-general, 18-Wells Fargo documents.

NEW ADDRESSES

620 EDWARD J. CRAIG, P.O. Box 547, James,town, Rhode Island 02835
471 C. FREDERICK SCHWAN, Box 1, 74th USAAP, SPO, New York, N.Y. 09178
688 CHARLES J. REILING, 1 Barbuda Road, Englewood, Florida 33553
108 NEIL SHAFER, P.O. Box 6, Racine, Wisconsin 53401
74 ARLIN ZINGG, Route 1, Box 64, Leland, Iowa 50453

MISSING MEMBERS - if you have their correct addrss please contact Secretary:

Issues have been returned by the Post Office Larry Adams
969 Park Circle
Boone, Iowa 50036

764 - JEFFREY VIOLA

794 - D.R. CRAWFORD

[illegible]

[illegible] 1-Checks-general, 6-Warrants, 8,10-Vignettes 14-Stock & bond certificates, 25-U.S.A.

A. [illegible]
[illegible] Street
Laurelton, New York 11413

7-Travelers checks, 8-Historical banking documents, 11-Security features, 12-Check protectors, 13-Printing History, 14-Stock and bond certificates, 16-Autographs, 23-Scrip, 24-Bank notes, 25-U.S.A.

REJOINED MEMBERS

[illegible] PAUL T. JUNG
[illegible] Linden Lane
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

2-Money Orders, 6-Government checks, 7-Travellers checks, 9-Books on banking, 10-Vignettes, 15-Postal money orders, 17-Revenue stamped documents, 23-Scrip, 24-Bank Notes, 29-Worldwide.
"Philatelic Numismata"

545 HANS-GEORG GLASEMANN
Unterlindau F
D-6000 Frankfurt 1
WEST GERMANY

9-Books on banking, 14-Stock and bond certificates, 16-Autographs, 19-Railroad, 29-Worldwide

763 F.R. SWEENEY
Security Bank & Trust Co.
P.O. Box 667
Vincennes, Indiana 47591

1-Checks-general, 2-Bank drafts,10-Vignettes, 14-Stock and bond certficiates, 25-U.S.A. 26-Indiana

NEW MEMBERS

860 V.L. SCHEITLER
Rt. 2, Box 95
Pedro, Ohio 45669

1-Checks,genral, 5-Promissory notes, 8-Historical banking documents, 10-Vignettes 14-Stock and bond certificates, 15-Postal Money Orders, 16-Autographs, 17-Revenue, 19-Railroad, 20Credit cards, 21-Lottery Tickets, 22-Ration books, 23-Scrip, 24-Bank Notes, 25-U.S.A. 26-Ky., Ohio, W. Va.

861 JOHN SANDERSON
14 Bannam
San Francisco, California 94133

1-Checks, 4-Certs. of deposit, 6-Warrants, 8-Historical banking documents, 10-Vignettes, 14-Stock and bond certificates, 16-Autographs, 17-Revenue, 18-Wells Fargo,

862 HOWARD APPLEGATE
1410 Stallion Lane
West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380

9-Books on banking, 10-Vignettes, 13-Printing History, 14-Stock and bond certificates, 16-Autographs, 19-Railroad, 25-U.S.A. 26-Florida

863 BILL PETTIT
700 E. State Street
Iola, Wisconsin 54990

1-Checks-genral, 3-Bills of exchange, 5-promissory notes, 8-Historical banking documents, 10-Vignettes, 17-Revenue, 19-Railroad, 29-Worldwide

864 FRED J, BORGMANN
P.O. Box 135
Iola, Wisconsin 54945

Checks with the word "German" in the bank name. U.S.A. & German Military medals. Picture postcards of the Imperial German Military, Nobility & Propaganda.

Welcome to the classified advertising section of The Checklist. Advertising, available free of charge to [illegible], enables [illegible] to buy, sell or trade checks, stocks, bonds, [illegible], [illegible], and other fiscal documents. Rules of ad placement are simple: ads will be run on a first-come-first-serve basis and will be run until [illegible]. Length of ad copy is limited to four typed lines. There is no limit on the number of classified ads one individual can submit. All advertising copy should be submitted in the format given on Page 4.

WISCONSIN WANTED: Checks, drafts, [illegible], IWs, [illegible], unusual names, stocks, bonds, and other fiscal documents. Tony Pedersen, P.O. Box 143, Iola, Wis. 54945.

WANTED: Florida and Massachusetts and all foreign issues. Will buy or trade. R.A. Spence, P.O. Box 69, Boynton Beach, Fla. 33435.

WANTED: U.S. Government checks, treasurer of assistant treasurer of the U.S., related items. Can be old or recent. Larry Adams, [illegible] Deer Circle, Boone, Iowa 50036.

WANTED WANTED: Oil stock certificates and bonds, especially railroads, auto, aviation, shipping, expeditions. Contact Ken Prag, Box [illegible], Burlingame, Calif. 94010 (415) 566-0400.

FOR SALE: I have a check filled out and signed by Charles Dickens. Cost: $350.00. Jerry Granat, 1481 Stevenson Road,Hewlett,N.Y. 11557

FOR SALE: Stocks, checks, billheads and other scripts paper Americana. Send specific wants and SASE for list. Ken Lessiana, [illegible] Court, Lancaster, Pa. 17603.

WANTED: Back issues of The Checklist,Nos.3,4,6,9,22-34.
R.A. Spence,P.O.BOX 69, Boynton, Fl. 33435

WANTED: Stocks, bonds, Wall Street or railroad books, exposition or circus stock certificates, autographed checks. Top prices paid. [illegible]

[illegible] Trade, First National Bank of Amsterdam, N.Y., 1886 checks. [illegible]. Bill Ward, 775 Flamingo Dr., Miami Beach, Fla. 33140.

[illegible] CHECK LIST: Past issues for sale, from #1 through 22. There are only [illegible] two left of some volumes. First-come-first-serve. Robert Flaig, 1652 Pine Bluff La., Cincinnati, Ohio 45230.

TRAVELERS CHECKS, LETTERS OF CREDIT wanted. Send information on material and prices. Trey Foerster, P.O. Box 113, Iola, Wis. 54945.

SECURITY PRINTERS, first and second editions, available on a first-come-first-serve basis. Robert Flaig, 1652 Pine Bluff La., Cincinnati, Ohio 45230.

WANTED: Clearing House checks, secured by C.H. Loan Cert's, issued mostly in 1907 around U.S. Full credit for courtesy info., photocopies or loan just for photographing to help with article research. Also, these and other clearing house items wanted for my collection (I pay postage and insurance both ways). Kent Smith, 210 W. Tujunga Ave. #16, Burbank, Calif. 91502.

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Experience

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Grover Criswell

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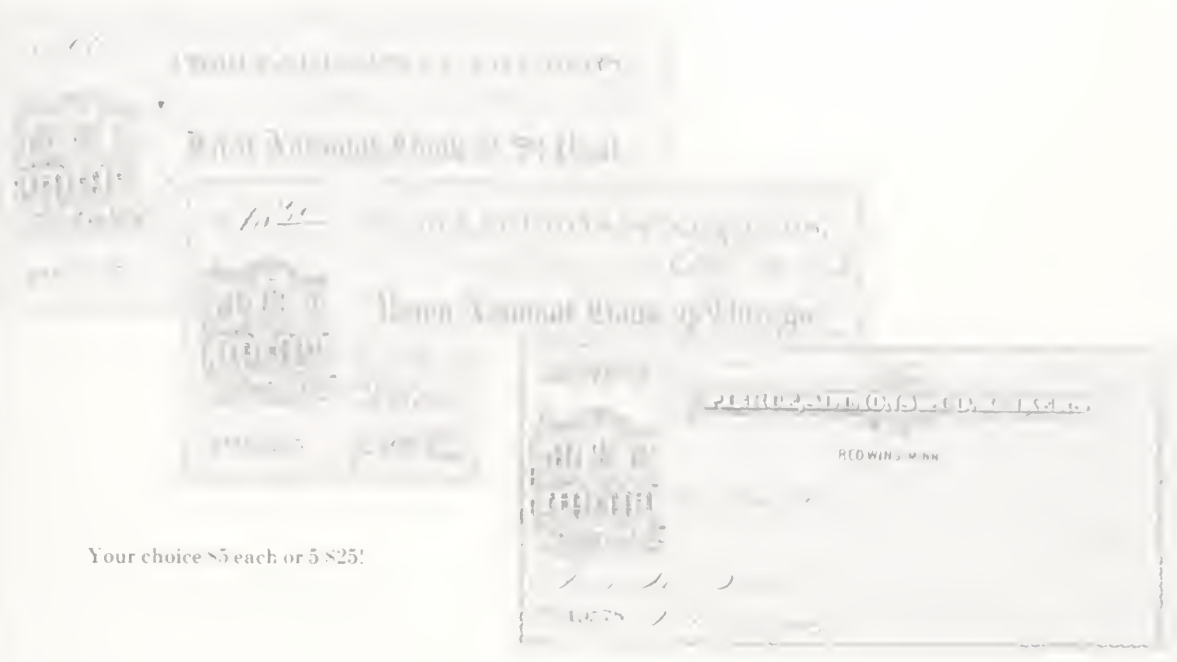
Miscellaneous Americana



Your choice $5 each or 5 $25!

Check mixed packet with revenues and vignettes plus plain in $5, $10 and $20 sizes.

Stocks & Bonds starter mixture: $2.50 each, 5 $10, 10 $17.50.

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P.O. Box 886
Solana Beach, CA 92075

Stocks, Bonds & Checks

are only some of the interesting fiscal documents researched and written about in the pages of **Bank Note Reporter, World Coin News** and **Coins** magazine.

For the foreign specialist, **World Coin News** is the periodical for your collecting interest. Russ Rulau's frequent and indepth trial listing of world stocks and bonds provides the needed price guide the hobby is searching for. Trey Foerster's "The Checkbook" column explores various aspects of worldwide check collecting.

For the avid U.S. enthusiast, look into **Bank Note Reporter,** a monthly digest of the latest news and researched features on stocks, bonds and checks. Howard and Shelly Applegate, noted scripophile authorities, pen a column covering this interesting field. Neil Sowards, editor of the "Handbook of Check Collecting", writes a monthly column covering the many interesting facets of collecting U.S. checks and related fiscal documents.

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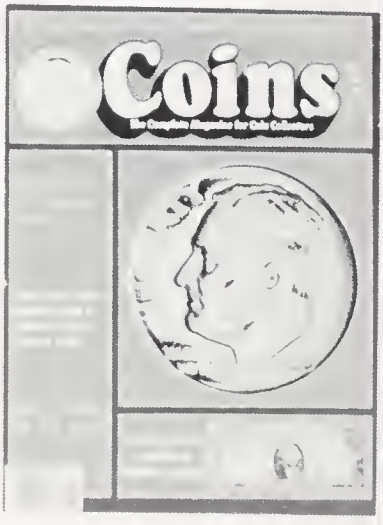

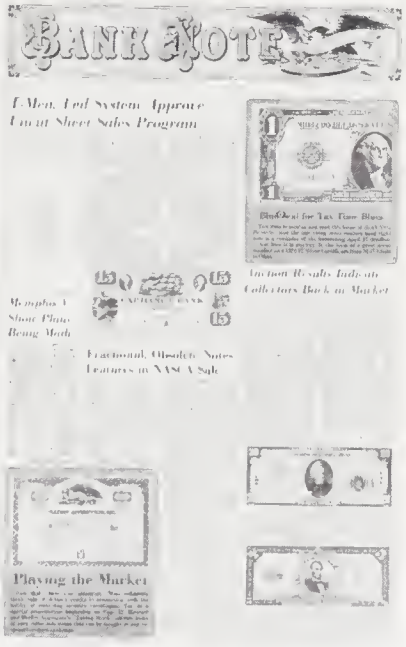

For further information on these periodicals write:

Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola, Wis. 54990.